January Chemical Allocations—Page 7

# Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

*The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871*

ABC

Volume 147 No. 4 SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS January 22, 1945

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# Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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## Ad, Selling Expenses Included in Tax Base

Selling and advertising expenses of cosmetic firms were held by the Supreme Court of the United States January 15 to be proper items for inclusion in the manufacturers selling prices of toilet preparations for the purpose of computing manufacturers excise taxes on such articles under the revenue act of 1932.

The question was raised in a suit brought by F. W. Fitch Company for recovery of a portion of the tax paid on its toilet preparations from October 1, 1936, to June 30, 1939, on the grounds that Congress intended in section 619(a) of the act to exclude selling and advertising expenses from the items which go to make up the manufacturers price.

The district court concurred in the contentions raised by the company, but the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit reversed the decision and the Supreme Court affirmed. In its decision, the supreme court said:—

Congress sought in the revenue act of 1932 to use the manufacturer's or wholesaler's selling price, rather than the retail price, as the measure of the excise taxes imposed by section 603. Section 619(a) was designed to lay down specific rules for determining this selling price, especially in relation to costs incurred after the article itself had been manufactured. It provides for the use of the manufacturer's or producer's f.o.b. price at the factory or place of production. In essence, all manufacturing and other charges incurred prior to the actual shipment of an article and reflected separately or otherwise in the f.o.b. wholesale price are to be included in the sale price underlying the tax, while all charges incurred subsequent thereto are to be excluded. Hence any additional charge which a purchaser would not be required to pay if he accepted delivery of the article at the factory or place of production may be so excluded.

Advertising and selling expenses incurred by a manufacturer such as petitioner clearly fall within the class of charges which Congress intended to be included in the tax base. Regardless of whether we consider such expenses technically as manufacturing costs, it is obvious that they are incurred prior to the actual shipment of articles to wholesale purchasers and that they enter into the composition of the wholesale selling price. Even if the purchaser accepts delivery at the factory, he pays for the advertising and selling expenses. Thus they must be included in the taxable selling price.

## Luke Brothers Resign West Va. Paper Posts

Thomas Luke, president, and Adam K. Luke, vice-president and treasurer of West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, have retired after fifty-three and fifty-six years of service, respectively, with the company. The brothers were elected chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the board of directors for the ensuing year.

David L. Luke, jr., who has been a vice-president since 1934, was elected president and David Graham was named treasurer. Lawrence W. Strattner and James W. Towsen were elected vice-presidents.

## Vitamin D Patent Case Reopened

Another argument of the Steenbock vitamin D patent case was made in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the Ninth Circuit January 12. This is the court which recently declared the patent invalid. The reopening of the case involves the question of the use of vitamin D to fortify oleomargarin.

Counsel for the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, owner of the patent, petitioned the appellate court to remand the case to the Federal district court in Los Angeles for full admission of testimony on its oleomargarin angles. It appears that licenses are refused with respect to oleomargarin for domestic use, but are granted without fee for fortification of the product in lend-lease transactions.

## *Continental Can V.-P.*

**Hans A. Eggers, president of the Container Company, Van Wert, Ohio, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Continental Can Company, New York, has been elected to the board of directors and a vice-president in charge of the Paper Container Division of Continental Can Company.**

## Tankcar Demurrage Order Revised

*OPD Washington Bureau*

A substanital modification of its demurrage order No. 263 on tankcars, which was to have gone into effect January 15, was issued January 13 by the Interstate Commerce Commission as a result of warnings from the chemical industry that the original order would so disrupt the industry as to prove a burden on the war effort.

The new order, effective January 22 and remaining in effect until April 1, and which is a complete substitute for the original order, exempts all pressure cars, such as those needed for the transportation of chlorine, and all lined cars, such as those used for shipping liquid caustic soda, from the requirement that demurrage charges begin to operate after only 24 hours of free-time as is to be the case of other types of tankcars. Demurrage on the pressure cars and lined cars

*—Continued on page 49*

## Vitamin Institute Plan To Be Presented

The vitamin industry will be given a full prospectus of the proposed Vitamin Research Institute January 29 in a meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York. The gathering is scheduled for 10:00 a.m. in the Le Perroquet suite.

Organization of an institute was first proposed at a meeting of the industry May 23, 1944. After various intermediate steps, the committee on organization is now ready to report. If its proposals are approved at the coming meeting, the convention will proceed with an election for officers and other details of organization.

## Paint Credit Group Elects Stewart President

Willard T. Stewart, credit manager for Benjamin Moore & Co., was elected president of the Paint and Allied Industries Credit Association at the annual meeting held January 17, at Building Trade Employers Association, New York. He succeeds J. A. Monasch. Other paint and allied officers and directors elected for 1945 were:—

First vice-president, Theodore H. Kleine of the Hilo Varnish Corporation; second vice-president, A. Fuchs, of the National Lead Company; treasurer, William Rohs, of the Colonial Works, Inc.

# Manpower Order May Revive National Roster of Skilled Men

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Officials of the War Manpower Commission are considering bringing the National Roster back into the draft picture to assist local selective service boards in passing upon requests for deferment of skilled and technical men in the age brackets from twenty-five years to twenty-nine years now employed in the chemical and related industries and facing the prospect of being called up for military service, largely by reason of the inability of local boards properly to judge the qualifications of registrants engaged in technical activities or the importance of the work involved.

Until about a year ago the National Roster was actively engaged in advising local boards on draft deferment requirements, particularly with respect to men in colleges. When the army declared its need for men below twenty-six years of age, however, and only those could be deferred as being certified by the State directors as being engaged in critical war work, the function of the National Roster in the draft deferment picture came to and end.

Just how severely the new orders of the military for draftees below twenty-nine years of age will affect the chemical industry cannot now be predicted, but men in the government closest to the situation feel that proper consideration will be given by the local boards to the necessity of continuing skilled workers in jobs necessary for the war effort. They feel that the request of War Mobilization Director Byrnes to Major-General Louis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, that "special consideration be given to technical, scientific, and research personnel engaged in the essential activities if such personnel can no longer be replaced" should go a long way in alleviating the fears of the chemical industry of any great loss of men to the draft. It was pointed out particularly that Mr. Byrnes's suggestion in

*—Continued on page 37*

## Essential Oil Ass'n Discusses Standard

Noting the deferred hope of an easing of the supply situation by termination of the war in Europe, John H. Montgomery, in his presidential address to the Essential Oil Association of U. S. A. at its annual meeting January 12 in New York, asked for maintenance of its strength of cooperation for the handling of the problems still presented. He cited the functioning of WFA and FEA advisory committees as an example of the benefits of indirect action by the association. He pointed out that there was still only hope of helpful achievement by way of the surveys of European essential oils conditions by representatives of the Department of State and the United States Commercial Company.

John H. Montgomery

Work of the association in the codification of knowledge of aromatic chemicals, in the listing of tradenames and other identifying marks, and in the construction of standards

*—Continued on page 62*

## Soap & Glycerin Ass'n Re-Elects Officers

E. H. Little, president of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, was re-elected president of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc., at its annual meeting held January 12. Other officers re-elected were:—

Vice-presidents, F. A. Countway, of the Lever Brothers Company; E. A. Moss, of Swift & Co.; F. H. Merrill, of the Los Angeles Soap Company; secretary, Roscoe C. Edlund; treasurer, N. S. Dahl, of the John T. Stanley Company; assistant treasurer, H. F. Elberfeld, of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company.

## Dreyer Names Beyer Executive Vice-President

Fred J. Beyer has been elected executive vice-president of P. R. Dreyer, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York. Mr. Beyer has recovered from his recent illness and has returned to the office to assume his duties.

## Fischelis Succeeded By Hamill in WPB

*OPD Washington Bureau*

The resignation of Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, director of the chemicals, drugs and health supplies divisions in the Office of Civilian Requirements, War Production Board, was reported January 17 by W. Y. Elliot, WPB vice-chairman for civilian requirements. He has consented to serve in the capacity of a consultant to the Office of Civilian Requirements when such service is required.

Before joining WPB, Dr. Fischelis was secretary and chief chemist of the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey. He is leaving WPB to become secretary and general manager of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Washington.

George K. Hamill has been named acting director of the chemicals, drugs, and health supplies division to succeed Dr. Fischelis. A resident of Stoneham, Mass., Mr. Hamill was at one time economic adviser and administrator on codes for the drug and pharmaceutical industry for the National Recovery Administration.

## Army Goods Sale On Credit Allowed

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Procurement regulations No. 7 of the War Department have been amended to permit the sale of materials, processing equipment, machine tools, and the like to war contractors by the chiefs of the technical services on credit not exceeding sixty days. Credit sales are limited, however, to cases where they would facilitate the performance of war contracts or war production.

The amendment, together with other changes of a minor character in the procurement regulations of the department, are contained in procurement regulations revision No. 44.

## OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

| Jan. 19, 1945 | Jan. 12, 1945 | Jan. 21, 1944 |
|---|---|---|
| **133.1** | **132.7** | **138.6** |

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Expectations of opportunities to replenish stocks of a number of imported and some domestic chemicals, oils and drugs have dimmed in recent weeks. This was a potent influence on price views in the marrkets last week: the result was a noticeable elevation of the general level. Essential oils were the major factor among increasing lags of imports. Castor beans and menthol contributed. Quicksilver got another boost, and the increasing stringency in linseed oil induced another boost for oiticica oil, which has no official lid.

Manpower conditions continued to worsen in many consuming industries. Buying was all that could be expected in the circumstances. Trading among suppliers, especially in foreign goods, was quite active.

## Conventions Cancelled By Trade Groups

Because of increasing inadequacy of railroad and hotel facilities, James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, made an earnest request January 5 that all trade association conventions and similar business meetings scheduled to be held after February 1 and to be attended by more than fifty persons be cancelled unless demonstrably necessary for the war effort. The Office of Defense Transportation reports that the favorable response to this request has been gratifying, and that its extension is expected as time permits the executive groups of other organizations to pass on the matter.

Among the organizations which have acceded to Director Byrnes's request are the following:—

American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.—Annual meeting.

American Medical Association.—Annual meeting, scheduled for June 18 to 22.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.—Sales, advertising, and production committees' meetings, scheduled for February in New York and March in Chicago; annual meeting, scheduled for June; midyear meeting, scheduled for December.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States.—Annual meeting, scheduled for May.

Drug, Chemical, and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade.—Annual dinner, scheduled for March 15.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association.—"Road ahead" meeting, scheduled for March 8 to 10.

National Association of Credit Men.—Annual congress scheduled for May 22 to 25.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers. — Annual meeting, scheduled for June 4 and 5.

National Association of Purchasing Agents.—Meeting of public utility buyers' group, scheduled for February 1 and 2.

Packaging Institute.—Semiannual dinner meeting, scheduled for April 18.

Proprietary Association.—Annual convention, scheduled for May 15 to 17.

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry.—Annual meeting, scheduled for February 19 to 22.

## Shellac Varnish Prices Set for Small Users

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Wholesalers may sell less-than-carlot quantities of shellac varnish to small industrial and commercial users at 125 percent of the actual delivered cost of the product to the wholesaler, the Office of Price Administration announced January 21. This is the same percentage mark-up previously allowed wholesalers in sales made to retailers and one particular type of commercial user, OPA said.

Users who buy shellac varnish in carlot quantities, or larger amounts, are not affected by this amendment, since they are in position to buy directly from manufacturers.

# Lead Chemicals Use Restricted

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Sharp reductions in the production of civilian supplies of lead chemicals, made necessary by action of the War Production Board late last month curtailing the amount of lead available to the chemicals industry, were ordered by the Chemicals Bureau of WPB January 15 with the issuance of lead chemicals conservation order M-384.

As forecast earlier this month (OPD 1/8), the hardest hit of any of the users of lead chemicals is the paint industry. White lead producers take the heaviest cut, while red lead producers are reduced in a lesser amount since this material is needed for protective coatings. Other users of lead chemicals also are affected materially by the order but not to the extent experienced by the paint industry.

The order limits the amount of lead that can be put into process in any calendar quarter for the production of basic carbonate white lead to 15 percent of the lead put into process for the same purpose during the first six months of 1944. The amount of white lead that can be put into process for production of leaded zinc oxide during any calendar quarter is limited to 25 percent of the white lead (not the lead content) put into process for the same purpose during the entire year of 1944.

### Some Uses Get Preference

Under the terms of the order two classes of uses are established:—(1) Preferred uses and (2) civilian uses. The former means products containing lead chemicals where either the chemicals or the products are obtained by a purchase order rated under P-65 or where the chemicals or products are to be used on or incorporated in materials to be delivered to the armed services, Veterans Administration, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Government Printing Office or under lend-lease. Civilian use means anything other than the above.

The amount of lead that can be put into process during any calendar quarter for the following commodities is limited to the following percentages of the amount of lead put into process for the same purpose during the first six months of 1944:—

Insecticides, for all purposes, 45 percent or 1,000 pounds whichever is greater.

Oil-refining chemicals (not including tetraethyl lead), for all purposes, 50 percent or 1,000 pounds whichever is greater.

Rubber-compounding chemicals, for all purposes, 50 percent or 1,000 pounds whichever is greater.

Optical, chemical, electrical (including radio, radar, and X-ray) glass, for civilian uses, 50 percent or 1,000 pounds whichever is greater (for preferred uses, it is unlimited).

All other glass, for all purposes, none

Lead chrome pigments, for all purposes, unlimited.

### Restrictions for Paints

In the case of paints, the order states that no person shall put into process in any calendar quarter in the production of paints, varnishes, and lacquers (including paste red lead) for civilian uses, more than 30 percent of the quantity of red lead (not the lead content) which was so used in the first six months of 1944, or 1,000 pounds, whichever is greater. This is limited to red lead for civilian uses and is not applicable to red lead for preferred uses.

Not more than 8 percent of the quantity of white lead which was put into process for products for civilian uses in the first six months of 1944, or 1,000 pounds whichever is greater, can be put into process during any calendar quarter in manufacture of paints and the like for civilian uses. This limitation also applies only to civilian uses and not to preferred uses.

Tight restrictions are imposed in the order also on white lead inventories. The order states that no person whose use of white lead is restricted shall accept any delivery of white lead which would result in his having an inventory at the time of such delivery in excess of the amount of lead he is entitled to put into process in that calendar quarter, for the production of paint, varnish, lacquers (including paste white lead), and ceramics.

The use in any quarter of lead for production of ceramics for civilian uses is limited to 25 percent of the lead put into process for this purpose during the first six months of 1944, or 1,000 pounds whichever is greater.

### Lead in Chemicals

In computing the lead content of lead chemicals, since the order limits the percentage of lead which a person may put into process in any calendar quarter, the following table is to be used in determining this percentage:—

| | Pounds of lead per 100 pounds of lead chemicals |
|---|---|
| Lead acetate, basic | 60 |
| Lead acetate, normal | 55 |
| Lead antimoniate | 63 |
| Lead arsenate | 60 |
| Lead arsenite | 50 |
| Lead chloride | 75 |
| Lead dioxide | 87 |
| Lead nitrate | 63 |
| Lead silicate (mono) | 80 |
| Lead silicate (di) | 61 |
| Litharge | 93 |
| Red lead | 91 |
| White lead (basic carbonate) | 80 |
| White lead (basic sulphate) | 75 |

## Tankcar Daily Records Ordered by ODT

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Daily telegraphic reports from shippers and carriers on the location and status of empty tankcars at points of origin are to be required, beginning January 22, by the Office of Defense Transportation. The requirement will apply to shippers who, during the month of December, 1944, shipped a total of 186 carloads of liquids by railroad tankcars from any one shipping point.

Shippers will be required to report to the ODT Washington office by wire every day, except Sunday, the following information:—

Number of loaded tankcars shipped by the person making a report during the preceding twenty-four hours.

Number of unbilled loaded tankcars held on tracks owned or leased by the person making the report.

Number of empty tankcars (both those having the mechanical designations of the Association of American Railroads TM, TMI, TA, and TAI, and others) held on tracks owned or leased by the person making the report, excluding cars in bad order.

Number of bad-order cars on hand that are slated for repair work at repair shops.

## Cottonseed Oil Ceilings Set for Imported Types

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Cents per pound ceiling prices for semirefined and refined imported cotton seed oil are fixed by the Office of Price Administration in amendment 40 to MPR 53, effective January 25. The prices are generally similar to those already established for equivalent grades of domestic oil, but the semirefined oil is given a ceiling of 15/100 of a cent per pound below domestic bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil.

The prices are on a delivered basis, in tankcars. Examples are: New York, for semirefined, 14.16 cents per pound; for bleachable, 14.31 cents; and for high titer hydrogenated oil, 15.45 cents. Example prices for other points for the various types are: Baltimore, 14.12 cents, 14.27 cents, and 15.41 cents; Chicago, 14.09 cents, 14.24 cents, and 15.38 cents; New Orleans, 13.92 cents, 14.07 cents, and 15.21 cents.

### Lead for Tubes Cut

In a further revision in M-38, controlling the distribution of lead, the War Production Board, January 19, ordered a reduction in the amount of lead in collapsible tubes to 15 percent of the amount used in the first six months of 1944. This revision does not apply for tubes utilized for medicinal purposes.

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## Table of Contents

### News and Statistics


Ad, Selling Expenses in Tax Base.... 3
Alcohol Quotas Reduced for Civilians. 5
Aluminum Scrap Surplus Sales..... 5
Army Goods Sale on Credit Allowed. 3
Bennett Joins Textile Tech. Inst..... 41
British Chem. Exports..... 38
Business in October..... 35
Calif. Chemical Salesmen Elect..... 49
Chemical Allocations: January..... 7
Chemical Interests Vested..... 38
Chem. Salesmen Install Officers..... 49
Coke By-Products..... 41
Collapsible Tube Use Curtailed..... 38
Cont. Carbon Gets DPC Plant..... 46
Conventions Cancelled..... 4
Cottonseed Crushings Report: Dec... 47
Cox Made FEA Deputy..... 5
Dreyer Names Beyer Executive V.P.. 3
Dunning Forms Empire Chemical.... 38
Duane Chemical Machinery Formed. 63
Eggers Continental Can V.P. ..... 3
Essential Ass'n Discusses Standards.. 3
Fauser Heads Warner Unit..... 56
Fischelis Succeeded by Hamill..... 3
Flaxseed Acreage Rise Sought..... 31
Food, Drug, Cosmetic Dyes: 1943..... 40
Foreign Trade Pacts Reg. Asked..... 63
French African Trade to Be Resumed. 39
Harms Now Major..... 63
Hercules Powder Calendar..... 38
Lead Chemicals Use Restricted..... 4
Little Feted ..... 66
Luke Brothers Resign..... 3
Manpower Order Revives Roster..... 3
Margarin Production Smaller in Nov. 31
Metals, Minerals Policy to Congresss. 39
Monsanto Shifts Sales Personnel..... 39
Naval Stores Program for 1945..... 5
N. Y. Oil Trades Annual Dinner..... 46
N. Y. Paint Club Scans Supplies.... 46
Paint Credit Group Elects Stewart.... 3
Phila. Drug Exchange Meets Jan. 23.. 4
Polyisobutylene Out for Experiments. 56
Potash Lauds Federal Reserve..... 5
Pro-Medico Labs Man Jailed..... 62
Quebracho Price Ceiling Amended.... 5
Soap, Glycerin Ass'n Reelects..... 3
Thibaut & Walker Names Two..... 46
Virginia-Carolina Names TerHorst.... 37
Vitamin D Patent Case Reported..... 3
Vitamin Inst. Plan Coming..... 3
Wilmington Chem. Names Urquhart.. 37


### General Features


Bids Wanted..... 4
Current Market Quotations..... 9
Editorials ..... 32
Imports ..... 66
Obituaries ..... 39
OPD Price Index..... 4
Professional Services..... 60


### Market Reports


Agricultural Chemicals..... 49
Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums..... 59
Coaltar Chemicals..... 40
Drugs and Fine Chemicals..... 51
Essential Oils, Other Aromatics..... 61
Fertilizer Materials (see Agric. Chem.).
Heavy Chemicals..... 35
Oils, Fats and Waxes..... 47
Petroleum Derivatives..... 63
Protective Coatings Materials..... 42
Textile and Leather Chemicals..... 57


## Phila. Drug Exchange Will Meet Jan. 23

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange will hold its annual meeting January 23, beginning at 1 p.m., in the Downtown Club. It will have its annual dinner that evening in the Bellevue-Stratford hotel, on which occasion it will make the first presentation of its William Procter, Jr., medal to Ivor Griffith, dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

## Chlorine Quota Set

Approximately 340,000 tons of chlorine are expected to be produced for the first quarter of 1945, the Chemicals Bureau announced, January 19. This approximates production in the fourth quarter and the pattern of production will remain the same except that more chlorine will be made available for war uses and some increase may be made in allocations for the chemical paper pulp industry. Interim allocations for chlorine will be made in the future, when the supply permits, but only when sufficient data is filed with the request.

## Bids Wanted

**Cleaning Compound:**—300 pounds, Assistant to Supply Officer, Supply Department, Building V-53, Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va.; schedule 960, opening January 22.

**Dichlorodifluormethane:** — 1,450 pounds, Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington (4); schedule 6517, opening January 25.

**Ethyl Alcohol:**—162 wine gallons, Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington (4); schedule 6513, opening January 23.

**Fertilizer:**—97 tons, Chief Clerk, Department of Justice, Federal Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio; invitation 5-2055, opening February 2.

**Paint and Paint Supplies:**—Office of the Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies, City Hall, Cleveland, Ohio; ordinance No. 1031-44, opening January 26.

# Washington Talks It Over

## Observations • Prognostications • Developments

*By OPD Observer*

Donald M. Nelson's last Summer plan of getting industries started on the road back to peacetime production has just about been shelved—as the army and the navy have wanted all the time. As a close follow-up to the action last week of putting the "spot" authorization plan away to gather dust, WPB is getting ready now to revoke the authority given industry to buy postwar machinery while the war is on.

This was one of the four principal points of the Nelson reconversion plan for it permitted industries to put in their orders now for the new machinery they expect to need when the war ends. Thus they would be ready to go promptly into production of civilian goods and absorb workers from closed-down warplants.

Two elements of the Nelson program are still untouched. These are the orders releasing some controls on use of aluminum and magnesium and the authority given industry to build a limited number of experimental models of postwar products. The first is practically a dead letter today by reason of the shortage of aluminum sheets and strips. There is plenty of pig aluminum, but not aluminum in the form in which it can be handled by fabricators.

### OPA Demise Forecast

Washington has become in recent days full of rumors of a big shakeup impending in the Office of Price Administration. The report is that Chester Bowles is on his way out as price administrator, and some go as far as to predict that OPA may be disbanded entirely and its functions transferred to other government agencies.

In attempting to evaluate such rumors, it must not be overlooked that the same kind of talk was stirred up a year ago when the question of extending the life of the price agency came up. There was much talk then of breaking up OPA and transferring price-control over foods and farm products to Agriculture, over petroleum to Ickes, and over other products to some other agencies—FTC, Commerce, or the Treasury.

Congress is going to have to take up the question of extending the life of OPA again in a few months since it is due to go out of existence June 30 under present law. From the number of rumors going around it is apparent that the pressure groups already have begun their campaign to "educate" the lawmakers on OPA's faults.

### Tax Receipts Estimated

Cigaret smokers need not look for any relief from the present shortage for the next eighteen months or more, if the forecasts of the budget bureau are reasonably accurate—which they are. In outlining for the President the probable revenues of the government for the fiscal year 1946, the bureau looks for a drop of about $46,000,000 in tax collections on cigaret sales.

Because of the shortage of cigarets, the bureau expects that more people will be turning to cigars and chewing tobacco and go to rolling their own. Cigar taxes are expected to increase $6,000,000, chewing tobacco to go up about $1,000,000, and receipts from cigaret papers to remain the same at about $1,200,000.

Reduced government spending, because it will reduce national income, will have its effect on other luxuries, however. Taxes from sales of toilet preparations may be expected to decline nearly $10,000,000, and the "take" from cabarets may drop more than $9,000,000. The people are going to continue traveling, however, for revenues from passenger fares are expected to go up $1,000,000.

### Linseed Oil Cut Coming

It might be well for the paint industry to begin preparing itself for a rather deep cut in the amount of linseed oil it will be allotted for civilian paints during the remainder of the year, or at least until diminishing supplies are replenished. All reports in the hands of the government on the statistical position of the oil show the situation to be pretty bad.

The way conditions are shaping up, if the industry was permitted to go along on the 60 percent quota now allotted it, we would end up in July with only about 40,000,000 pounds or 50,000,000 pounds of oil on hand, against a normal supply of 150,000,000 pounds. Government officials who have to deal with the problem don't think an inventory of only 40,000,000 pounds or 50,000,000 pounds is nearly enough for comfort in these days of unexpected happenings.

Officials are not saying how much the quota will be reduced, nor do they like even to admit that a proposed order is in the making, but it is a fact. As an example of how some people are thinking on the matter, the suggestion was made by one official of the government at the WFA meeting this week with flaxseed crushers that the quota be reduced to 20 percent. The suggestion did not come from WFA, however, and it isn't to be expected that a cut of such drastic proportions will be made, but it is indicative of what some people would like to see done.

### Crop Outlook Foggy

Agricultural department officials are not too hopeful that 1945 will be another year of banner production. They say it is going to take miracle weather and insects with no will to fight to meet the production goals set out for this year.

At least four major factors are working against another record food year:—(1) Prospects that most of the ablebodied young farmhands will be drafted by the military; (2) production of new farm machinery is lagging from 20 percent to 25 percent behind schedule; (3) wooden containers and textile bags for marketing crops may be scarcer than ever; and (4) transportation problems will be more pressing than ever because of the tire shortage and heavier movement of military freight.

Farm officials say that all factors point to tighter rations on civilian food supplies and a greater necessity than ever before to carry on the victory-garden program.

### Paper-Burlap Tarpaulins

QMC has adopted a paper-and-burlap laminated tarpaulin for a substantial part of its requirements for coverings because of its inability to secure sufficient quantities of cotton duck for this purpose.

The tarpualin is a paper-asphalt-burlap combination. It has been used satisfactorily for some time by QMC as a barrier against moisture vapor in the packing of many items for overseas shipments, but this is its first use as a protective covering for stores of supplies. Tests indicate that the new material is sufficiently durable for emergency use under continuous exposure to a wide range of weather conditions.

The new tarpaulins also have the advantage of being lower in cost, appreciably lighter, and less bulky than duck, and they require less shipping and storage space.

### Victory Garden Supplies

Victory gardeners need not worry about production of supplies this season, but there may be some bottlenecks in deliveries, so it will be wise to order seed, fertilizers, and insecticides early to be sure of having them on hand in good time.

Giving a few tips to victory gardeners on the outlook for 1945, the Department of Agriculture points out that the fertilizer situation generally is not quite so good as in 1944, but the VG's shouldn't have difficulty in buying what they need. The same grades used last year will be on sale.

Insecticides supplies, particularly rotenone which is the most popular garden buy-killer, will be available in about the same quantities as in 1944, but should be bought early because of likely transportation difficulties.

## Alcohol Civilian Use Quotas Reduced

*OPD Washington Bureau*

A tightening of the alcohol supply situation this year which might force some curtailment in the amount of alcohol available for civilian uses below what was previously expected was announced January 18 by J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board.

Increased needs of alcohol for high octane gasoline and synthetic rubber production has forced a reduction in alcohol requirements for civilian uses in 1945 to 165,000,000 gallons from a total of 180,000,000 gallons which was expected would be available when the last computation was made December 1, 1944. At 165,000,000 gallons, however, the requirements still will be about 4,000,000 gallons more than was available in 1944.

The reduction in the probable amount of alcohol that will be available for civilians probably will mean a less liberal policy being followed by the WPB in allocating supplies for the drug and pharmaceutical manufacturers than previously expected. This has not been definitely decided, however, but officials thought this might have to be the case.

The new estimates of alcohol requirements for 1945, compared with the estimates of December 1 and the 1944 consumption, are:—

| | 1944 | Dec. 1 | 1945 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Direct military and lend-lease | 87,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 105,000,000 |
| Synthetic rubber | 330,000,000 | 228,000,000 | 349,000,000 |
| Indirect military and civilian | 161,000,000 | 180,000,000 | 165,000,000 |
| Antifreeze | 31,000,000 | 40,000,000 | 36,000,000 |
| Total | 609,000,000 | 548,000,000 | 655,000,000 |

Mr. Krug emphasized that the supply of alcohol available for civilians is

—*Continued on page 56*

## Quebracho Price Ceiling Amended

An amendment to its recent order increasing the ceiling prices on solid quebracho extract, to allow the increase to apply also on extract purchased or produced by an importer prior to December 31, under certain conditions, was issued by the Office of Price Administration January 13. The conditions to be met are:—

1. The importer must be under a firm commitment to deliver said extract to a purchaser.

2. However, said extract must be diverted and sold at War Production Board request to an industrial user who has low inventories of quebracho extract and with whom the importer has no outstanding commitments for delivery at prices specified (in the order, MPR-531), exclusive of the 75 cents per 100 pounds increase. This increase shall not apply to any such sales to persons who purchase for resale without further processsing.

3. Said importer must within 15 days after delivery of such diverted extract file a report with the Rubber, Chemicals and Drugs Price Branch, Office of Price Administration, showing:—quantity diverted and date of delivery thereof; the names and addresses of the persons to whom the extract was shipped and from whom it was diverted; a statement that such diversion was made with War Production Board approval; and the price charged.

4. Said importer must prior to June 30, 1945, deliver to the purchaser from whom the extract was diverted an equivalent quantity of extract at a price no higher than the applicable price set out (in MPR-531), exclusive of the 75 cents per-100-pounds increase.

5. Said importer must prior to July 15, 1945, submit to the Rubber, Chemicals and Drugs Price Branch, evidence that he has made the delivery and at the price provided.

## Aluminum Scrap Surplus Sales Order Issued

***OPD Washington Bureau***

The Surplus Property Board has issued its first order since taking office early in January, 1945. Labeled temporary order No. 1, its issuance authorizes the Metals Reserve Company to sell for war production purposes aluminum scrap now being held in storage under Surplus War Property Administration's regulation No. 5.

The issuance of this temporary order was done on advice from the War Production Board Metals and Minerals Division that recent changes in the progress of the war have made an increase in the need for products made from aluminum.

## Potash Lands Made Federal Reserve

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has announced that he had vacated Public Land Order No. 130 thus restoring 2,800,000 acres in southeastern Utah to entry under applicable laws. An additional 200,000 acres of land believed to be valuable for potash in the same area, also involved in Order No. 130, he established as a Federal reserve. Although the original order, issued May 26, 1943, had withdrawn the lands from activity under the mining laws, that order did not affect the opportunities for exploiting potash on the public domain.

Supplementing the advantages offered by the public land order, Secretary Ickes also announced his approval of revised regulations for the development of potash resources on the public domain. The revisions are intended to protect against monopolistic control through limitation of acreage, as well as to assure the government royalties and other benefits from potash production.

Setting a definite curb against monopolistic control of the nation's potash supply, the revised regulations stipulate that the total acreage held by any permittee or lessee may not exceed 15,360 acres. Further check is provided in a regulation which provides that all assignments of leases and permits must be approved by the secretary and shall be filed within 90 days from the date of execution and that the consideration paid for the assignment must be shown.

Other salient points at which the revised regulations differ from those hitherto in effect are:—

Royalties for the production of potash under lease of the public domain shall be paid in cash or delivered in kind at the option of the government.

A royalty of 12½ percent will be required on all potassium compounds and related products mined from the permit lands—as distinct from leased lands—and sold or otherwise disposed of or held for disposition.

A permit may be extended for an additional two-year term only if the permittee has drilled at least one adequate test well during the two-year period for which the permit was granted.

The regulations now provide that a lease shall be awarded to the applicant merely reserving to the secretary the right to offer the land for lease by competitive bidding. The revised regulations would reverse this procedure by providing for the sale of leases by competitive bidding in all cases.

## Naval Stores Program Released for 1945

*OPD Washington Bureau*

The War Food Administration 1945 naval stores conservation program to encourage conservation of timber resources and to stimulate the production of rosin will be essentially the same as last year's with the exception of changes in participation requirements. The program, as in every year since its start in 1936, will be administered by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency through the U. S. Forest Service. Changes in the participation requirements are as follows:—

Payment for each working face is changed from 1¾ to 1¼ cents. Four optional practices based on improved working methods have been included in the program. Reduction in payments instead of disqualification has been provided in certain cases where requirements are not completely met. Participants are to submit a crop analysis report. Tracts containing over 3,000 virgin faces are to be divided into drifts. Payments for removal of faces from undersized trees have been disctontinued.

Payments for voluntary participation in the program are available to any person working trees for naval stores. The program has been planned within expected funds of about $900,000.

## Cox Made FEA Deputy

Appointment of Oscar S. Cox as deputy administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration and of Alfred E. Davidson as general counsel has been reported by Leo T. Crowley, FEA administrator. Mr. Cox has been general counsel of FEA since its organization in September, 1943. Previously he was assistant Solicitor-General of the United States and general counsel for the Lend-Lease Administration and the Office of Emergency Management. Mr. Davidson has been Mr. Cox's associate in FEA.

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## SPOT NEWS

**HEADQUARTERS**

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# Chemical Allocations Issued for January

The War Production Board has made public the distribution of chemicals for civilian use in January under allocation orders of the Chemicals Bureau. This is the twenty-eighth in a series of monthly reports. Allocations follow:—

**Acetaldehyde**—All civilian requests were allocated in full.

**Acetic Acid**—All civilian requests were allocated in full.

**Acetic Anhydride**—Civilian requests for acetic anhydride were granted as follows:—Drugs and pharmaceuticals, 100 percent; cellulose acetate yarn and staple fiber, 87 percent of the base established for the rayon producers; all others, 90 percent.

**Acetone**—Requests for acetone for civilian uses for January were allocated as follows:—Drugs, 100 percent; liniments, 50 percent; lacquers and thinners, 30 percent. (Denied: nail polish and remover, cosmetics, novelties, jewelry, model airplanes, playing cards, musical instruments, store mannekins, store fixtures, baby furniture, toys, household repair cements and adhesives, wooden racks, wooden closets, wooden umbrella handles and pocketbook frames, statuary, etc.) Plastics, 40 percent. (Denied: dice, dress spangles, other spangles, mirror backs, knife and fork handles, combs, brushes, sunglasses, baby pacifiers, rattles, teethers, etc.); rayon, 90 percent; shoe cements and adhesives, 70 percent; shoe lacquers, thinners, cleaners, etc., 30 percent; textiles, 30 percent; (denied: baby carriage fabric, book cloth, shade cloth, shower curtains, women's and infants' sanitary wear, etc.); all others, 90 percent.

**Acetylene Black**—All civilian requests for approved end uses were granted in full.

**Acrylic Resins**—Acrylic resin and acrylic monomer were allocated to the following nonmilitary uses for January, 1945:—Emulsions, 100 percent, as requested, for finishing shoe leather and mechanical leather; sheet, 100 percent, as requested, for commercial aircraft glazing, safety goggles, industrial drafting instruments, and electro-plating equipment; rod and tube, 100 percent, as requested, for medical instruments; monomer, 100 percent, as requested, for dentures, vitamin synthesis, non-corrosive electrical tape; polymer, 100 percent, as requested, for shoe adhesives and dentures; solutions, 100 percent, as requested, for finishing shoe and mechanical leathers; molding powder, 100 percent, as requested for dentures and pessaries. A small amount of off-grade molding powder and tube was allowed for miscellaneous uses, pursuant to Paragraph (f) of M-300

**Acrylonitrile**—This order has been revoked.

**Adipic Acid**—As in previous months, over 95 percent of the adipic acid has been allocated for the production of nylon. Other uses, including coatings for fabrics, sealing compounds and petroleum demulsifiers were allowed in full, after the requests had been examined for excessive inventories.

**Alkanolamines**—Monoethanolamine: All civilian requests were denied. Diethanolamine: All civilian requests were cut 90 percent. Diethylethanolamine: Civilian requests were granted in full.

**Alkyl Amines**—Monomethyl amine and dimethyl amine—all civilian requests were denied.

**Allyl Compounds**—All civilian requests were allowed in full.

**Aluminum Chloride, Anhydrous**—All requests were granted in full.

**Ammonia Sulphate**—Requests for January shipments were granted 100 percent for both agricultural and industrial uses.

**Ammonium Silicofluoride**—65 percent of the January production of ammonium silicofluoride has been allocated for metal casting purposes, 30 percent has been allocated for other uses, including laundry sour and mothproofing agents, and 5 percent has been held in inventory for interim allocations if required.

**Anilin**—After adjustments had been made for probable inflation, all requests for anilin were granted in full in the initial January allocation with the exception of the following, which were granted in the percentage indicated:—Dimethylanilin (other than military use), 65 percent; dyestuffs, pigments, etc. (other than military use), 65 percent; monoethylanilin, 94 percent; miscellaneous, 95 percent; diphenylamine, sufficient for quantity allocated under Schedule 39.

**Arsenic**—Civilian allocations for the first quarter of 1945 are as follows:—Agricultural insecticides for domestic and Hawaiian requirements, weedkiller for railroad right-of-ways and for agricultural land clearing and potato vine-killer, 75 percent; provision for export requirements, 13 percent; glass manufacturing, 5 percent; dyestuffs for military purposes, 2 percent; other essential civilian and military uses, 5 percent.

**Ascorbic Acid**—This order has been revoked.

**Barium Chemicals**—Barium carbonate and barium chloride civilian requests allocated through paragraph (f) procedure. Supply sufficient to meet requirements.

**Benzaldehyde**—It is hoped that sufficient production of benzyl benzoate can be obtained from benzoic acid to make the benzaldehyde situation a little easier in February.

**Benzene**—Initial January allocations were: Synthetic phenol, 86 percent; aniline, 99 percent; nitrobenzene, for other than phenol and anilin, 100 percent; anthraquinone, 99 percent; chlorbenzene, for other than phenol and anilin, 89 percent; medicinals, 100 percent; solvents, 88 percent; miscellaneous chemicals, 98 percent; rubber chemicals, 100 percent; blends controlled by M-150; 41 percent.

**Bismuth Chemicals**—All civilian requests were granted in full.

**Bleaching Powder**—Data not available.

**Butyl Acetate, Normal**—Because of the critical nature of this material, no civilian end uses were allocated in full. The following end uses were allowed in part:—Arms, weapons, ammunition, aircraft, electrical and communication equipment, packages and accessories, 202,715 pounds; industrial machinery equipment, tools, health, safety and scientific equipment, photographic material and equipment, printing inks, printing and publishing, engraving eccessories, 219,316 pounds; public transportation, ambulances and new trucks, 130,502 pounds; miscellaneous uses, such as resins and plastics, 13,825 pounds. All aother civilian end uses were denied.

**Butyl Acetate Secondary**—Will be reported later. The following civilian end uses were allowed in full:—Arms, weapons, ammunition, aircraft, electrical and communication equipment, containers, packages and accessories, industrial machinery equipment, tools, health, safety and scientific equipment, photographic material and equipment, printing inks, printing and publishing and engraving accessories. All other civilian end uses were denied.

**Butyl Alcohol, Normal**—The following essential civilian end uses were allowed in January:—Butyl derivatives, 35 percent; hydraulic brake fluids, 50 percent; cellulose acetate sheets, 50 percent; photographic and reproduction prod., 100 percent; resins and plastics, 35 percent; dyes and penetrants, 40 percent; cleaners and removers, 40 percent; miscellaneous, 35 percent. The following civilian protective coating end uses were allowed in part:—Arms, weapons, ammunition, aircraft, electrical and communication equipment, containers, packages and accessories, industrial machinery equipment, tools, health, safety and scientific equipment, photographic material and equipment, printing inks, printing and publishing, engraving accessories, public transportation, ambulances and new trucks. All other civilian end uses were denied.

**Butyl Alcohol Secondary**—The following civilian end uses were allowed in full:—Arms, weapons, ammunition, aircraft, electrical and communication equipment, containers, packages and accessories, industrial machinery equipment, tools, health, safety and scientific equipment, photographic material and equipment, printing inks, printing and publishing, engraving accessories. All other civilian end uses were denied.

**Butyl Alcohol, Tertiary**—All civilian requests for January were allowed in full.

**Caffeine** — Allocations of caffeine were granted in full for medicinal use; requests granted in part for beverage use; allocated partly for domestic production and partly from stocks of imported material.

**Calcium Carbide**—All requests were granted in full for the month of January, 1945.

**Camphor, Synthetic**—Specific quantities of synthetic camphor were earmarked under paragraph (f) of M-300 for medicinals and nitrocellulose plastics (spectacle frames, wood heel covers, and pens and pencils), while the balance was released under (f) for "miscellaneous civilian uses."

**Casein**—All requests to use casein during the first quarter of 1945 were granted in full. Available supplies were also sufficient to allow a three months' inventory in all plants, and to permit those who wish to carry a heavier inventory to do so.

**Carbon Tetrachloride**—Data not available at this time.

**Cellulose Acetate Flake**—Requests for cellulose acetate flake to be used in the manufacture of yarn and staple fiber were allocated in full, without regard to availability of acetic anhydride. Photographic film allocation was in accordance with Limitation Order L-233. General civilian allocation under Paragraph (f) was made using production capacity as a basis.

**Cellulose Acetate Butyrate Flake**—Some flake will reach civilian uses, indirectly subject to provision of L-233 on photographic film. Allocation to general civilian use was made under Paragraph (f) and was based on capacity of flake manufacturing facilities.

**Cellulose Acetate Propionate Flake**—Some flake will reach civilian uses, indirectly subject to provisions of L-233 on photographic film.

**Cellulose Ester Sheets, Rods, Tubes and Molding Powder**—Cellulose Acetate and Cellulose Acetate Butyrate Molding Powder: Although the quantities requested by producers for civilian distribution under Paragraph (f), totaling 3,118,000 pounds, were allowed in full, there will be only sufficient flake available for approximately 2,250,000 pounds of molding powder. Cellulose Acetate Sheeting Allocated to civilian end uses as follows: Electrical parts, 70 percent; industrial safety shields, 100 percent; industrial safety goggles, 92 percent; telephone communication, 100 percent; general civilian, 250,548 pounds.

**Charcoal**—Many of the charcoal plants, especially in Pennsylvania, have been seriously crippled, due to a recodr-breaking snowfall which started late in December. This, together with an accident, which forced one of the Pennsylvania plants to shut down for about 30 days, will result in a reduction of about 1,600 tons in January production. Consequently, great difficulty is being experienced in taking care of the January requirements of essential industries. None of the production of lump charcoal will be available for the civilian trade, with the exception of a nominal tonnage of kiln and pit charcoal, which is not suitable for industrial use.

**Chemical Cotton Pulp**—Civilian requests for January are being met in full except where slight reduction was possible because of inventory situation. Chemical cotton pulp continues tight.

**Chlorate Chemicals**—Civilian allocations for the first quarter of 1945 are: Sodium chlorate: Agricultural and railroad weedkilling allotment made in accordance with Requirements Committee Decision; chemical and metallurgical end uses allowed 100 percent; textile, dyes and inorganic color end uses allowed 90 percent; requests for use in chemical heat pads denied, and potassium chlorate oxidizing mixture made available. Potassium chlorate: Match industry allowed 100 percent of base period use, adjusted to industry average unit use. Commercial explosives allowed 100 percent; pharmaceutical uses allowed 100 percent; for dyeing use allowed 50 percent; chemical heat pads allowed use of potassium chlorate in oxidizing mixture. Potassium perchlorate, perchloric acid and other minor chlorate chemicals: Essential civilian uses allowed 100 percent. Fireworks requests denied.

**Calcium Hypochlorite, High Test**—Data not available at this time.

**Chlorine**—Data not available at this time.

**Chrome Chemicals**—Data not available at this time.

**Chrome Pigments**—Data not available at this time.

**Cinchona Alkaloids**—Requests were granted on the following basis:—Quinidine: Approximately a thirty-day supply released for treatment of cardiac disorders. Totaquine: Medicinal only (antimalarial). Requests granted 100 percent for dosage forms and compounds. Quinine and Salts: Requests for ampul medication for treatment of malaria granted 100 percent. Small amounts of quinine released for research on the synthesis of quinidine from natural quinine. Cinchonine: Few ounces allocated for industrial use as laboratory reagent in tungsten analysis.

**Citric Acid**—Not available at present. Will be reported later.

**Coaltar**—Requests were granted for use of crude coaltar as a substitute for fuel oil where the latter is not available; where relief is required for disposition of tar, and where crude tar is essential for specific purposes.

**Copper Chemicals**—Not available at present. Will be reported later.

**Cresols and Cresylic Acid**—Orthocresol (domestic): Allocated for plastics; agricultural insecticides. Denied for coumarin manufacture. Domestic metaparacresol and cresylic acid: Allocated for tricresyl phosphate; ore flotation; plastics, medicinals; preservatives; miscellaneous uses. Denied for textile agents; cleaning compounds; USP cresol and cresylic disinfectants; carbon remover, and all other civilian uses. Petroleum cresylic acid: Allocated for ore flotation; plastics; carbon remover; disinfectants and miscellaneous.

**Diacetone**—Requests for diacetone for civilian uses for January were allocated as follows:—Brake fluid, 100 percent; drugs, 100 percent; lacquers and thinners, 30 percent; (denied—household cements and repair adhesives); methyl pentanediol, 40 percent; plastics, 100 percent; shoe cements and adhesives, 70 percent; shoe lacquers, thinners, etc., 30 percent; textiles, 30 percent.

**Dichlorostyrene** — No allocations were made to civilian uses.

**Dipentine**—This order has been revoked.

**Diphenylamine**—Requests for rubber chemicals, phenothiazine, explosives and resins were allowed in full. Other uses were allowed in the following percentages of requirements: dyestuffs, 78 percent; anti-oxidants for soap, 64 percent; other veterinary remedies, 73 percent; miscellaneous, 54 percent.

**Emetine**—Granted 100 percent for medicinal use only

**Ethyl Acetate**—Because of the critical nature of this material, no civilian end-uses were allocated in full. The following end-uses were allowed in part—arms, weapons, ammunition, aircraft, electrical ond communication equipment, containers, packages and accessories, industrial machinery equipment, tools, health, safety and scientific equipment, photographic material and equipment; printing inks, printing and publishing, and engraving accessories, public transportation, ambulances, new trucks, women's and infants' sanitary wear, non-allergic pillow cases and covers, surgical adhesive tape and plasters, baby carriage cloth, upholstery (vehicles), case cloth for safety, scientific, precision and optical instrument cases, shoes and transmission belting. All other civilian end-uses were denied. Raw materials were allowed 95 percent for acetic acid concentrate, ethyl acetate aceto, cellulose acetate plastics, cements and adhesives, drugs and pharmaceuticals, denaturants, research, resins, cleaning and degreasing, food flavor and small orders.

**Ethyl Cellulose**—Allocated to civilian end uses as follows:—Sterilizable adhesive bandages, 100 percent of request; small quantities allowed for experimental and development in essential uses; photo-stripping solution, 100 percent of previously established usage: ceramic labeling compound, 100 percent of previously established usage; special machine-applied label adhesive, 100 percent of request; X-Ray screen cement, 100 percent of request.

**Formaldehyde**—January allocations, which were subsequently suspended due to methanol shortage, for civilian use according to the following percentages of requests: Drugs and pharmaceuticals, 100 percent; embalming fluid, 100 percent; explosives, 100 percent; fungicides and insecticides, 100 percent; disinfectants and germicides, 92 percent; rubber chemicals, 91 percent; metal treating, 82 percent; dyes and intermediates, 81 percent; leather, 72 percent; paper, 70 percent; protective coatings, 70 percent; miscellaneous, 67 percent; adhesives, 64 percent; miselaneous resins, 57 percent; textiles, 56 percent; research, 43 percent.

**Furfural**—All civilian requests were allowed in full.

**Gasoline Gum Inhibitors**—All civilan requirements were allocated 100 percent for January.

**Glycols**—Mixed glycols: Civilian requests for the manufacture of antifreeze were allowed according to previously arranged schedules. Other civilian uses were allowed. Ethylene glycol: Civilian requests for the manufacture of antifreeze and cellophane were allowed according to previously arranged schedules. All other civilian requests were allowed. Triethylene glycol: Civilian requests were granted in full.

**Glycol Ethers**—All civilian requests for monoethylether of diethyleneglycol were granted in full. Civilian requests for monobutylether of ethyleneglycol were allowed to extent of approximately 45 percent. Civilian requests for monoethylether of ethyleneglycol were allowed in full after screening for inflation. Civilian requests for monmethylether of ethyleneglycol for the manufacture of general solvents were allowed. All other requests were denied.

**Hexahydric Alcohols** — Civilian requests were granted in full on all hexahydric alcohols under allocation.

**Hexamethylenetetramine**—All civilian requirements were allocated 100 percent for January.

**Higher Aliphatic Alcohols** — Capryl alcohol, oleyl alcohol, N-deconal, N-octanol, mixed alcohols: All civilian requests were allowed in full with the exception of requests for the manufacture of "other detergents" on N-octanol and N-decanol. These requests were denied. Lauryl alcohol: All nonessential civilian requests were denied, due to the extreme shortage of metallic detergents. 2-Ethyl hexanol: Civilian requests were allowed 50 percent.

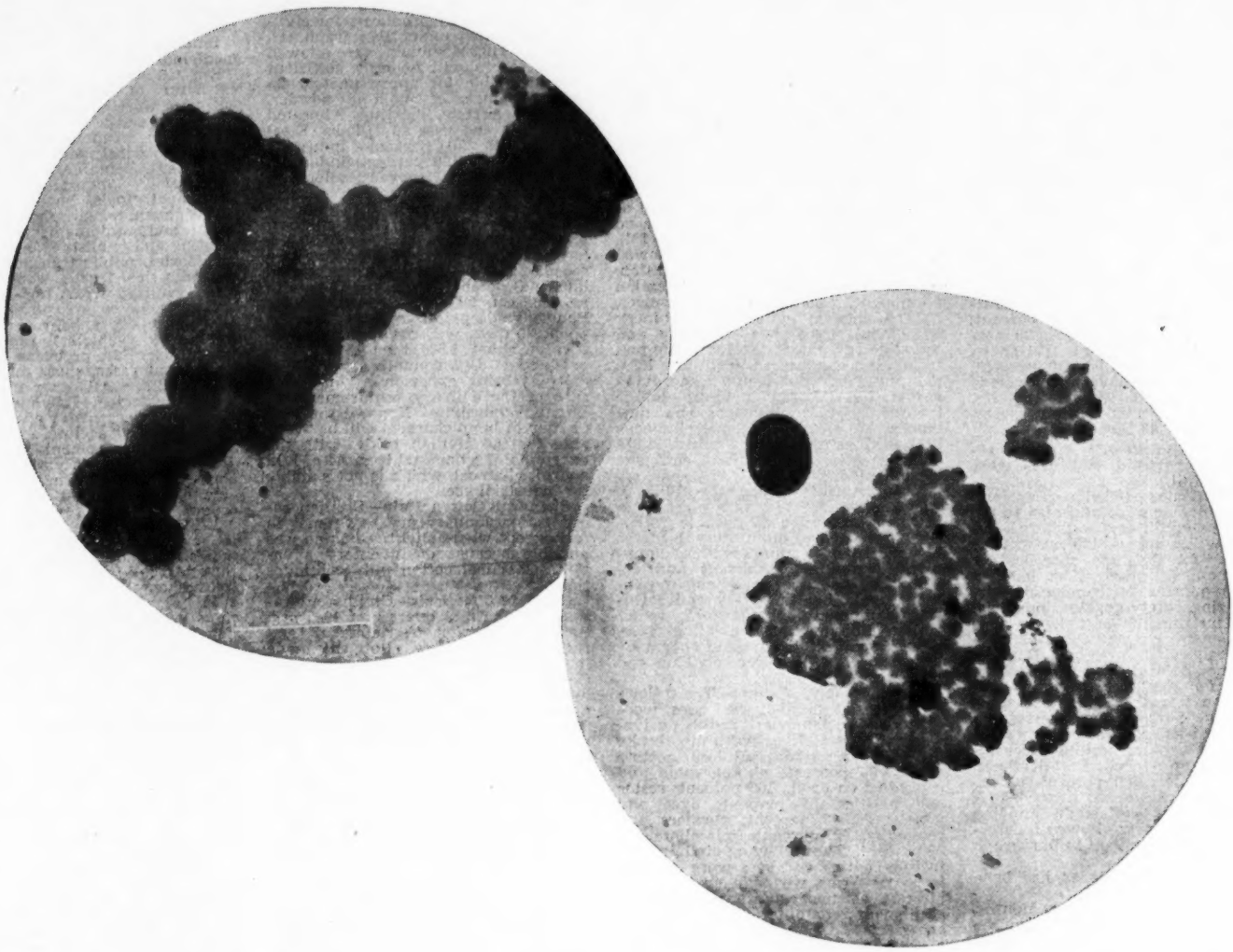
**Hydrofluoric Acid, Anhydrous**—Requirements for anhydrous hydrofluoric acid for January were allocated in full. Sufficient anhydrous hydrofluoric acid

*—Continued on page 53*

OPD—1-22-1945 8

## THE STRIKING ANTIBACTERIAL ACTION OF

# PENICILLIN



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# Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

## January 19, 1945

**Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.**

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## A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
kgs.....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
kgs.....lb. .35 - .37
Acetic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67
Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E.*..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.*.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.*.....lb. .07 - —

* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.

Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, lb. .90 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks...lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28% bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works..100 lbs.12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks .....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid prices ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride,[6] (see Acetic anhydride).
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .59
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (60 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic,[6] fib. dms., works....lb. .31 - —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls. .....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo.24.50 - —
25-50-kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 gram .....kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up...lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up...lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. .....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. .95 - —
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .30 - —
Broeners, bbls. .....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, tech., ret. dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Caprylic, tech., ret. dms...lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[5] split, ret. dms...lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks., l.c.l., works .....lb. .03 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .03½- .04½
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., l.c.l. .....lb. .16¼- —
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
Citric[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. 3.50 Nom.
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't...lb. .22½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .23 - —
kgs. .....lb. .23½- .26½
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.lb. .24 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't...lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .20½- —
dms. .....lb. .21 - —
kgs. .....lb. .23 - .24
Powd., citric acid, ½c. higher. .....lb. .21¼- —
Cleve's, bbls. .....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1,5] dist., dms....lb. .15½- .17½
Corn oil, s.d., dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1,5] s.d., dms., c.l..lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14¼- —
Cresylic,[2,6] dom. (coaltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-208°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
(Petroleum), heavy grade (247°-298°), 20 dms., Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
1-19 dms., Cal. ref.....gal. .616 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), 20 dms., Cal. ref..gal. .550 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.gal. .636 - —
1-19 dms., Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .696 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .646 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, dom., 85%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Glycolic (see Hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys....lb. .35 - .37
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, anhyd.,[6] cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, basic acid content..lb. .09½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .77
Lactic,[6] edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more, lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 cbys..lb. .26 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .26½- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.56 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75% cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., 95%, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Acid, mandelic, USP., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric, unit .....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., 85%, bbls..lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls. .....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls. .....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys.lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots. .....lb. .19 - —
dealers, cbys. .....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots. .....lb. .17½- —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. No stocks.
Naphthenic,[6] 210-220 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic,[6] USP, dms., 50-kilo lots up..kilo. 7.00 - —
10-kilo lots .....kilo. 7.10 - —
2½-kilo lots .....kilo. 7.20 - —
1-kilo lots .....kilo. 7.30 - —
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric,[6] 36°, cbys. c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys.lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots. .....lb. .23 - —
dealers, cbys. .....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots. .....lb. .21½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs. .....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[5] white, dist., dms.lb. No stocks.
tanks .....lb. No stocks.
Para-aminobenzoic, cns. .....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrebenzoic, cns. .....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinemetasulphonic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1] s.d., tanks, dlvd., lb. .11¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4 35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd, N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld...100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP., cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E.gal. .80 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works..lb. .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[1,5] s.d., dms.....lb. .14¼- .18½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Stearic,[1,6] double-press, bgs..lb. .15⅞- .16⅞
single press, bgs.....lb. .15⅝- .16⅜
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18⅝- .19⅜
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 uj, works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... ton.13.00 - —
100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys.lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots. .....lb. .17 - —
dealers, cbys. .....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots. .....lb. .15½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Acid, tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Thioglycolic, basis 100%, highly purified, bbls., cbys..lb. 5.00 - 7.10
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Acetic hydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12 - —
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works...lb. .40¼- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anhyd., pharmaceutical, dms., works, lb. .30 - —
cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .31 - —

Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.

Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal. .....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1] powd., bbls....lb. 2.07 - 2.10
granular, cryst., bbls....lb. 2.02 - 2.05
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .30 - —
Amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
Benzyl, cns. .....lb. 65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms. frt. alld. lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .1930- —
tankcars, frt. alld. E..lb. .1780- —
tankwagons, frt. alld. E. lb. .1830- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .098 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .085 - —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Caprylic,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Denatured,[1,2,6] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .57 - —
19, dms., works, E....gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .63 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .58 - —
19 dms. to c.l.....gal. .60 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .63 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[3,6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10¼- .13¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12¼

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .57 - —
19, dms., E. works..gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms., E. works, gal. .62 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —

tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .57 - —
19, dms., E. works..gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms., E. works, gal. .62 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .55 - —
19 dms., works, E...gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms., works, E. gal. .60 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
SD23G (replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, works, c.l., dms..gal. .56½- —
19 dms. .....gal. .58½- —
1 to 18 dms. .....gal. .61½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works, gal. .56¼- —
19 dms. or more, E. works..gal. .60 - —
1 to 18 dms., E. works, gal. .63 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .58 - —
19 dms. to c.l.....gal. .60 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .63 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[3,6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10¼- .13¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12¼

## Wartime Status of Materials

**Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—**

**[1]—Specific price ceiling**
**[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)**
**[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)**
**[4]—General Preference Order (M order)**
**[5]—Conservation Order (M order)**
**[6]—Allocation**

Alcohol, ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l. gal. 17.67 - —
19 dms. gal. 17.70½ - —
1 to 18 dms. gal. 17.73½ - —
tanks gal. 17.60 - —
absolute, dms., c.l. gal. 18.62 - —
19 dms. gal. 18.65½ - —
1 to 18 dms. gal. 18.68½ - —
tanks gal. 18.55 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works. lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works. lb. .0860 - —
tanks, works lb. .0760 - —
Isopropyl,[6,7] refd., 91% dms., 5 gals., dlvd. gal. .66½ - —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .43½ - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .34 - —
99% dms., 5 gals., dlvd. gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd. gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .37½ - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns. lb. No prices
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls. lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .63
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .55 - —
Aldol,[6] dms., works lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms. gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Algin, bbls., fib. dms. lb. .76 - 1.60
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .29 - .30
Curacao, kgs. lb. .57 - .58
Socotrine, kgs. lb. .55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls. lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .23½ - .28½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks. gal. .85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .87½ - —
tanks, works gal. .82 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1340 - —
l.c.l. lb. .1390 - —
tanks lb. .1200 - —
Alphatocopherol, amp. gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Alum, ammonia,[5] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs. lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., wks. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls. lb. .12½ - .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, ground, classified, grade, kgs., works. lb. .35 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works, lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works. lb. .10½ - .46
Acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd. lb. .10½ - .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd. lb. .09½ - .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[6] com'l, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .08 - .08¼
l.c.l., works lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works. lb. .02¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼ - —
Fluoride, tech., bbls. lb. .25 - —
Formate, solut., 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .024 - .031
bbls., c.l., works lb. .027 - .034
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
bbls., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% $AlO_3$, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point. lb. .03 - .03¼
ton lots, same basis. lb. .03 - .03¼
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .03¾ - .04
USP purity, conc., 9-9½% $Al_2O_3$, fib. dms., works, lb. .17¾ - —
contract, works. lb. .16¾ - —
14-15% $Al_2O_3$, fib. dms., works. lb. .20¾ - —
contract, works lb. .19¾ - —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .76 - —
contract, works lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms. lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, prec., bbls. lb. .25 - .26
Naphthenate, 1.7%, Al, 50-gal. dms., works. lb. .18¾ - —
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .24½ - —
Resinate, precip., dms. lb. .15½ - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works., 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
trihydrate, heavy bgs., wks., lb. .024 - .035

Aluminum, 93-99%,[2,3,4] c.l. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - .16
Paste, lining, extra fine, 200-dm. lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dm. lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm. lb. .38 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, 150-dm. lb. .93 - —
litho, 159-lb. dm. lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb dm. lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm. lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., dms. lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

**Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.**

Ambergris, gray, tins. oz. 13.50 - 14.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works. lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald. ton. 59.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, wks. ton. 69.00 - —
pure, cyls. lb. .14½ - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys. lb. .05¼ - —
dms., c.l. lb. .02¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .02½ - —
tanks, works ($NH_3$ content). ton. 65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. up, frt. alld. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l. lb. .0564 - —
Bichromate, bbls. lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls. lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .1080 - —
powd., bbls., kgs. lb. .1130 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls. lb. .28 - —
dms. lb. .29 - —
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms. lb. .08¼ - .09¼
cns. lb. .14¼ - .17¼
powdered, 1 cent per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs., lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls. lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls. lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots. lb. 3.71 - —
jars lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls. lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs. lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs. lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, domestic, bgs., c.l., shipping points. ton. 50.00 - —
bulk, same basis. ton. 46.00 - —
tech. bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 8.50
bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate-Limestone, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton. 32.50 [8] -
Oleate, dms. lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate,[6] kgs. lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs. lb. .25½ - .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs. lb. .37 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l. lb. .08 - .08¼
monobasic, pure, bbls. lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l. lb. .08 - .08½
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride,[6] bbls. lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms. lb. .34 - —
paste, dms. lb. .18½ - —
Sulphamate, bbls., works. lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens. ton. 28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports. ton. 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07½ - —
red, 48%, cbys., works. lb. .08 - —
dms., works. lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works. lb. .08 - —
dms., works lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls. lb. .55 - —
jars lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls. lb. .17 - .19
Thioglycollate, basis 100%, highly purified, bbls. lb. 7.10 - 8.25

Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½ - .16½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - .19
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½ - .17½
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms. lb. .90 - 1.00
Caproate, dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .102 - —
tanks, works lb. .08½ - —
Nitrite, USP, bots. lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works. lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots. lb. .75 - 1.00
Stearate, dms., works. lb. .42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalene, mixed, crude, dms., works. lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works. lb. .16 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works. lb. .657 - .662
NF, dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Angelica atropurpurea root, dms., lbs. lb. .80 - 1.85
Angostura bark, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Anilin[6] oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .12½ - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. lb. .10½ - —
Salt, dms., works. lb. .22 - .24
Anise[1] Cyprus, bgs. lb. .29 - .30
Bulgarian, bgs. lb. .29 - .29½
Mexican, recleaned, bgs. lb. .17½ - .18
Syrian, bgs. lb. .19½ - .20
Turkish, bgs. lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto,[5] paste, bxs. lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs. lb. .08½ - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works. lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys. lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,6] bulk, c.l., works. lb. .14½ - .17½
Needle,[1] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs. lb. .18½ - —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs. lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15½ - —
paint grade, c.l. lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .16¾ - —
Salt,[1] 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River. lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1] 66-70%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .17½ - —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton. lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots. oz. 23.20 - 23.70
Apple Syrup,[1] bbls. lb. .14 - .16
Archil extract, bbls. lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .23 - .24
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots. oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 70.00 - 72.00
Arnica flowers, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.45
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls. lb. .09½ - .10
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l. lb. No prices.
Chloride (arsenous), bots. lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots. lb. 5.58 - —
jars lb. 5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls. lb. No stocks.
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾ - —
Asafetida, cs. lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms. lb. .55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines. ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis. ton. 44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis. ton. 33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis. ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis. ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis. ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis. ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis. ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis. ton. 13.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J. lb. .10½ - —
California, dms., c.l. ton. 36.40 - —
l.c.l. ton. 41.40 - —
Cuba A, bulk, c.l., N.Y. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y. ton. 38.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitutes, bgs., l.c.l., refinery N. J. or Ill. lb. 08 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340°F, fusing point, bgs., mines. ton. 32.20 - —
290-295°F, fusing point, bgs., mines. ton. 30.50 - —
270°F. fusing point, bgs., mines. ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 370-390°F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines. ton. 26.50 - —
300-330°F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines. ton. 25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross wght., Colo. mines. ton. 30.50 - —
Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works. lb. .05½ - .12
process form, bgs., wks. lb. .05¾ - .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines. ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, ref'd., dms., c.l., Texas refy. ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 21.00 - 23.00
tanks, same basis. ton. 16.00 - —
Atropine, bots. oz. 7.85 - —
Sulphate, bots. oz. 5.90 - 6.00

# B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs. lb. .90 - .95
Barbital, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms. lb. 3.75 - —
Barium[6] carbonate, natural, 90% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 68.00 - 70.00
l.c.l., works. ton. 65.00 - 75.00
bbls., c.l., works. ton. 65.00 - 75.00
l.c.l., works. ton. 70.00 - 80.00
Chlorate,[6] kgs. lb. .38 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls. lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs. lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst.,[6] bgs., c.l., works. ton. 73.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis. ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works. lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots. lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .09½ - .11½
l.c.l., works. lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots. lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb. .09½ - .10
kgs. lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis. ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis. ton. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton. 34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, 95.75%, bgs., mines. ton. 17.50 - —
Ore, approx. 94% Ba $SO_4$, bulk, mines. ton. 18.00 - —
Bauxite, blk, mines. ton. 8.50 - —
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs. lb. 7.00 10.00
Belladonna leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .13
Root, bls. lb. .90 - .95
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works. ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde,[6] NF, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
tech., cbys., dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls. lb. .45 - .55
Benzocaine, cns. lb. .76 - —
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. 3.20 - 3.55
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal. gal. .20 - —
W. Coast f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo. gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. .15 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works. lb. .26 - .28
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns. lb. 1.95 - —
dms. lb. .59 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms. lb. .55 - —
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Cinnamate, cns. lb. .22 - .24
Formate, cns. lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Isoeugenol, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Propionate, bots. lb. 9.50 - —
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Benzylidinacetone, bots. lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Berberine bisulphate, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns. lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works. lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works. lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., wks. lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. 1.85 - —
95%, same basis. lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, same basis. lb. 2.20 - —
Beth root, bls. lb. .43 - .44
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots. lb. 3.00 - —
jars lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots. lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots. lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots. lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots. lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots. lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs. lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots. lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms. lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns. lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms. lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns. lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots. lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms. lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.28
bots. lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62-66%, bbls., fib. dms. lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. cns. lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots. lb. 3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms. lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 3.40 - —
cns. lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .11 - —
4 bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½ - —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .08½ - —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11½ - —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.
Carbon,[6] heads, compressed, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03550 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .07½ - —
regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03625 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .06 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works. lb. .08½ - —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works. lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
3, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
4, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
5, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
7, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works. lb. .04¾ - —
Vine A, bbls. lb. .04½ - .05
B, bbls. lb. .05¾ - —
kegs lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .90 - .95
Tree bark, bls. lb. .40 - .50
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works. ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs. unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago. lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots, Chicago. lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .70 - .80
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis. lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis. lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[5] genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Chinese, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis. lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis. lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, molybdic. lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .28 - .27
job grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .13
reg. grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls. lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis. lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis. lb. 2.10 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, **Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.**
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls. lb. .50 - .55

# SPECIAL OFFERINGS

### BROMINE

There is offered a special lot packed 6½ pound bottles nine to the case—quotations on request.

### CAMPHOR OIL

Prime white grade in stock—limited quantity.

### CHLOROFORM

We have both the U.S.P. and the Technical grades available for prompt shipment at attractive prices.

### COUMARIN

We expect an arrival of 300 pounds this week. Ask for particulars.

### GLUCOSE 43/45° U.S.P.

The supply of this imported material is becoming increasingly scarce, particularly on spot.

### HONEY

About 20,000 pounds pure Mexican honey—samples on request.

### METHYL METHACRYLATE

We can supply the Monomer in drums, carloads or tank cars — samples on request.

### YELLOW PRUSSIATE POTASH

Several tons available on spot.

### SODIUM CITRATE

There is a lot of about 1000 pounds U.S.P. XII—available at low price.

### TARTARIC ACID

Packed in pound bottles by the case or in barrels by the carload. Either U.S.P. powder or granular on spot or for shipment.

# WANTED

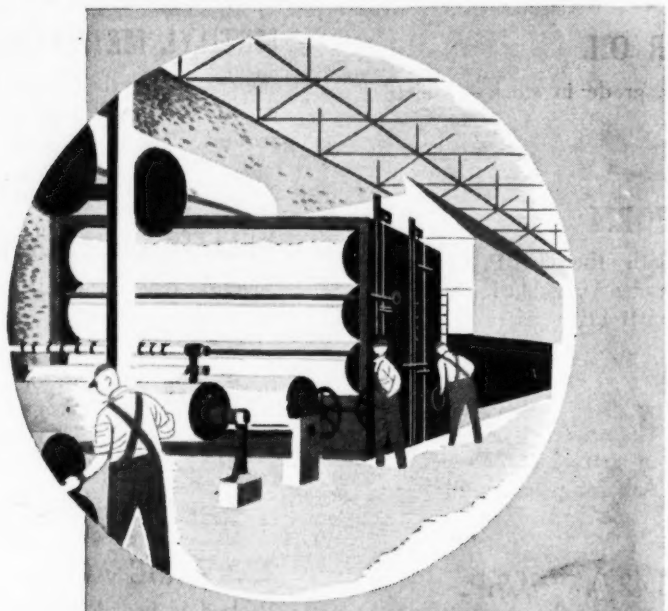
Corn Sugar, Vanillin, or Thymol.
Antimony Oxide, Potash Carbonate, Titanium Dioxide.
Solvents — Slow boiling such as recovered M. E. K.

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY
*Chemicals*
GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

Blue mass, NF, cns., tubs....lb. 1.54 - 1.71
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.57 - 1.71
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis...ton.35.00 - —
meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.50.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.36.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Borax,[2] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l....lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown,[2] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Brown, Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works.lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .08 - .10
Umber, American, bbls., works. lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works..lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.: N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
Brown, umber, Amer., Turkey type, bbls., St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., ex car, Los Angeles. lb. .05⅝- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles.lb. .05⅝- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100-oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100-oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .70 - .72
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17¼- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1950 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1800- —
Synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
Butyl acetate, synth., secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .09 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate).
Proprionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —


ONE OF 11 DOW CHEMICALS USED BY THE PAINT INDUSTRY

# how the paint industry wrapped up a moldy problem



Moisture means mold. Mold makes costly inroads on profit. That's why the experience of the wrapping paper industry with Dowicide is interesting and important to many others confronted with mold problems.

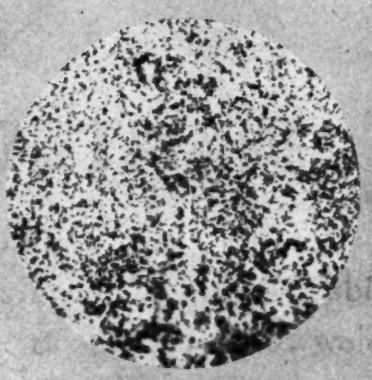
Wrapping of soap has long been a major problem. Paper used for this purpose is subject to mold attack because of the high moisture content of soap. Moldy packages caused housewives to reject the product. To lick the problem, Dow technicians were called. They investigated . . . experimented . . . went into a huddle . . . came out with Dowicide.

The years have proved the success of Dowicide. Today, many high-moisture products are wrapped in Dowicide treated paper.

In fact, Dowicide has licked many other mold problems in the paper industry, as well as in other fields such as paint, textile, lumber, and many more. If you have a mold problem, write us to find out how Dowicide can help you.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

New York • Boston • Philadelphia • Washington • Cleveland • Detroit
Chicago • St. Louis • Houston • San Francisco • Los Angeles • Seattle



Dowicide

*Germicides and fungicides*

DOW

CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND VICTORY


# C

Cadmium bromide,[6] bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns. .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,6] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd., lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide( see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1,6] dms., makers primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., makers primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,5,6] dms., c.l., works, ten.50.00 - —
dlvd. .....ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd..ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks., ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars.lb. .28 - .39
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd., ton.18.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd..ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.24.85 -40.95
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, edible, 100 lbs., dms., lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, dm..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bgs., c.l., work..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms. lb. .18¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. No stocks
Calomel,[6] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.45
Camphor,[6] natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Monobromate, 25-lb. dm.....lb. 3.20 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides .....lb. No stocks
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] California, Dutch type, bgs..lb. .75 - .76
Canadian, bgs.....lb. .74 - .75
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .70 - .71
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs..lb. .73 Nom.
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. No stocks

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works | lb. | .70 | — |
| smaller lots, works | lb. | .80 | — |
| 98%, dms., ton lots, works | lb. | .75 | — |
| smaller lots, works | lb. | .85 | — |
| Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal). | | | |
| Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works | lb. | .60 | — |
| Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .22½- | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .23½- | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .21½- | — |
| Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R. | lb. | .05 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .05¾- | — |
| 5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis | lb. | .07 | .07½ |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .08 | .08½ |
| Dioxide, cyls. | lb. | .06 | .08 |
| Tetrachloride,[1,6] c.p., dms., c.l. | lb. | .07½- | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .08 | — |
| tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. | gal. | .73 | — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld. | gal. | .80 | — |
| 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. | gal. | .97 | — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld. | gal. | 1.07 | — |
| Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. | gal. | .60 | — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld. | gal. | .87 | — |
| 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. | gal. | 1.04 | — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld. | gal. | 1.14 | — |
| Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. | gal. | .94 | — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld. | gal. | 1.00 | — |
| 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. | gal. | 1.17 | — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld. | gal. | 1.27 | — |
| Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., | gal. | .83 | — |
| l.c.l. | gal. | .90 | — |
| 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l. | gal. | 1.07 | — |
| l.c.l. | gal. | 1.17 | — |
| USP, cbys. | lb. | .17 | .19 |

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cardamom,[1] bleached, bold, cs., | lb. | 1.20 | 1.25 |
| medium, cs. | lb. | 1.08 | 1.15 |
| coorg clipped, cs. | lb. | .58 | .60 |
| decorticated, cs. | lb. | .73 | .75 |
| green, bgs. | lb. | .68 | .70 |
| Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd. | gram | 2.85 | — |
| 50 grams, dlvd. | gram | 2.90 | — |
| Carvol bots. | lb. | 22.50 | 23.00 |
| Cascara sagrada bark, bulk. | lb. | .32 | .35 |
| Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l. | lb. | .09¾- | — |
| slabs, dms., l.c.l. | lb. | .08¾- | — |
| Casein,[1,6] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 or more, ship't point | lb. | .22 | — |
| 20 to 99, same basis | lb. | .22¼- | — |
| less than 20, same basis, | lb. | .22¾- | — |
| Casein, dom., rennet-precip., bgs., 100 or more, same basis | lb. | .23½- | — |
| less than 20 bgs. | lb. | .23¾- | — |
| imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more | lb. | .18 - | .18½ |
| rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more | lb. | .19½- | .21 |
| Cassia[1] | lb. | No stocks | |
| Cassia fistula, bskts. | lb. | .26 - | .28 |
| Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports | long ton | 75.00 | — |
| Oil (see Oil, castor). | | | |
| Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works | unit-ton | 2.90 | — |
| Castoreum, nat., cns. | lb. | 12.50 | -13.00 |
| synth, bots. | lb. | 19.00 | — |
| Catechol, CP, crystl., works, fib. dms., tin. | lb. | 2.15 | - 2.30 |
| resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms. | lb. | 3.50 | — |
| Catnep, bls. | lb. | .65 | .66 |
| Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs. | lb. | .19½- | .20 |
| Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap). | | | |
| Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. | lb. | .30 | - .35 |
| granules, ctns., same basis | lb. | .35 | — |
| Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. | lb. | .30 | — |
| Cerium hydrate, dms., works. | lb. | .60 | — |
| Oxalate, USP, bbls., works. | lb. | .35 | — |
| kgs., works. | lb. | .37 | — |
| Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works | lb. | 1.50 | — |
| smaller lots, bgs., same basis | lb. | 2.00 | — |
| Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .02⅞- | — |
| paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works | ton | 40.00 | — |
| papermakers, bgs., c.l., works, | ton | 32.50 | — |
| rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works, | ton | 30.00 | — |
| Chamomile, Hungary type, cs. | lb. | .45 | - .50 |
| Roman, bls. | lb. | No stocks | |
| Charcoal, pinewood,[1,6] gran., pulv., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. producers' plants in South. | ton | 30.20 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | ton | 41.00 | — |
| Willow, powd., bbls. | lb. | .06 | - .07 |
| Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25%, bbls., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 2.85 | - 3.85 |
| l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 3.10 | - 4.10 |
| tank, works | 100 lbs. | 2.25 | - 3.25 |
| powdered, 65% tannin, bgs., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 6.50 | - 9.10 |
| l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 7.25 | - 9.85 |
| Chillies (see Pepper, red). | | | |
| China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works | ton | 9.50 | — |
| l.c.l., works | ton | 16.00 | — |
| bulk, c.l., works | ton | 7.60 | — |
| 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works | ton | 8.50 | — |
| l.c.l., works | ton | 9.50 | -15.50 |
| wet-grd., silkbolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works | ton | 9.50 | — |
| paper bgs., c.l., works | ton | 12.50 | — |
| import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila. | ton | 19.00 | -24.00 |
| powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse. | ton | 41.00 | — |
| Chloral hydrate, jars. | lb. | .93 | - .98 |
| dms. | lb. | .90 | - .95 |
| Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works. | lb. | .32 | — |
| smaller lots, works. | lb. | .35 | — |
| Chlorine,[3,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l. | lb. | .05¼- | — |
| contracts | lb. | .05¼- | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .07⅛- | — |
| Chlorine, liquid, tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. | 100 lbs. | 1.75 | — |
| multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald. | 100 lbs. | 2.00 | — |
| 2, wks., frt. equald. | 100 lbs. | 2.50 | — |
| 1, wks., frt. equald. | 100 lbs. | 3.00 | — |
| Chloroform, tech., dms. | lb. | .20 | - .23 |
| USP, dms. | lb. | .30 | - .33 |
| Chloropicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld. | lb. | .80 | — |
| 100-lb. cyls., same basis | lb. | .82 | — |
| 25-lb. cyls., ex whse. | lb. | 1.00 | — |
| 1-lb. bots., ex whse. | lb. | 1.25 | — |
| Choline chloride, fib. dms. | lb. | 3.00 | - 3.10 |
| Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms. | lb. | 3.00 | - 3.10 |
| Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. | lb. | .22 | — |
| solut., 8%, bbls., cs. | lb. | .07½- | — |
| 7½%, bbls., cs. | lb. | .06½- | — |
| Cake, bulk, c.l., works. | ton | 16.00 | — |
| Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works. | ton | 15.00 | — |
| Oxide (see Green, chrome). | | | |
| Trioxide (see Acid, chromic). | | | |
| Yellow (see Yellow, chrome). | | | |
| Chrysarobin, bots. | lb. | 6.02 | - 6.09 |
| Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs., lb. | | 1.20 | Nom. |
| Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns. | 100 ozs. | .80 | + .13½* |
| sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | .89 | + .13½* |

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., | 100 ozs. | .62 | + .13½* |
| large cryst., cns., | 100 ozs. | .66 | + .13½* |
| Sulphate, NF, cns., | 100 ozs. | .42 | + .13½* |

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. (Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cinchophen, NF, heavy dms. | lb. | 3.70 | - 3.80 |
| standard, dms. | lb. | 3.50 | - 3.60 |
| Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic). | | | |
| Aldehyde, cns., dms. | lb. | 2.50 | - 3.90 |
| Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls. | lb. | .53 | - .53½ |
| No. 2, bls. | lb. | .52 | - .53 |
| chips, bgs. | lb. | .56 | Nom. |
| Citral, bots., cns. | lb. | 4.50 | - 5.00 |
| Citrine ointment, jars. | lb. | .95 | - 1.15 |
| Citronellal, bots., dms. | lb. | 2.75 | - 3.25 |
| Citronellol, bots., dms. | lb. | 6.00 | - 7.00 |
| Cloves,[1] Madagascar, futures, bls., | lb. | .16½- | .16¾ |
| Zanzibar, futures, bgs. | lb. | .17½- | .18 |
| Clover tops, red, bgs. | lb. | .55 | - .60 |
| Coaltar,[6] coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works. | bbl. | 8.25 | — |
| l.c.l., works. | bbl. | 8.75 | — |
| tanks, works. | gal. | .07½- | — |
| refd., bbls., c.l., works. | bbl. | 8.75 | — |
| l.c.l., works. | bbl. | 9.25 | — |
| tanks, works. | gal. | .08½- | — |
| water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works. | bbl. | 8.25 | — |
| l.c.l., works. | dm. | 8.75 | — |
| refd., dms., c.l., works. | dm. | 9.25 | — |
| Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd. | lb. | .83¾- | — |
| feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs. | lb. | 1.25 | — |
| Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works. | lb. | 1.58 | — |
| feed grade, 23% Co, kgs. | lb. | 1.85 | — |
| Chloride, kgs., works. | lb. | .87½- | — |
| feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs. | lb. | 1.25 | — |
| Cobalt hydrate,[6] bbls. | lb. | 2.04 | — |
| feed grade, 62% Co., kgs. | lb. | 2.25 | — |
| Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms. | lb. | .32 | - .35 |
| solid, 8½%, dms. | lb. | .44 | — |
| Naphthenate, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms. | lb. | .31 | — |
| Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs. | lb. | 1.25 | — |
| Oleate, bbls. | lb. | .44 | Nom. |
| Oxide,[6] black, kgs. | lb. | 1.84 | — |
| Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs. | lb. | 1.75 | — |
| Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms. | lb. | .38½- | — |
| Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms. | lb. | .42 | .44 |
| Sulphate,[6] dms. | lb. | .65 | — |
| feed grade, 21% Co., kgs. | lb. | 1.00 | — |
| Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York. | | | |
| Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs. | lb. | .75 | — |
| Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz.lots, cns. | oz. | 9.75 | — |
| Cochineal, gray, bgs. | lb. | .37 | - .38 |
| silver, Teneriffe, bgs. | lb. | .38 | - .39 |
| Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt. | lb. | .25 | — |
| Cocillana bark, bgs. | lb. | .42 | - .43 |
| Codeine, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | 11.70 | — |
| Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | 10.50 | — |
| Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | 9.00 | — |
| Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | 9.50 | — |
| Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver). | | | |
| Cohosh root, black, bls. | lb. | .18 | - .20 |
| blue, bls. | lb. | .21 | - .22 |
| Colchicine, bots., cns. | oz. | No stocks | |
| Colchicum seed | lb. | No stocks | |
| Collodion, USP, dms. | lb. | .19½- | .20½ |
| cns. | lb. | .23 | - .23½ |
| flexible, USP, dms. | lb. | .21 | - .22 |
| cns. | lb. | .25 | - .31 |
| Colocynth pulp, bls. | lb. | .55 | - .60 |
| Colombo root, bls. | lb. | .19 | - .20 |
| Coltsfoot leaves, bgs. | lb. | .90 | - 1.00 |
| Condurango bark, bgs. | lb. | .12 | - .15 |
| Copaiba balsam, Peru, cns. | lb. | .47 | - .49 |
| S. A., USP, cns. | lb. | .50 | - .52 |
| Copper acetate[6] cupric, bbls., works. | lb. | .25¼- | — |
| smaller containers, wks. | lb. | .27 | — |
| Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls. | lb. | .19½- | .20½ |
| Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls. | lb. | .22½- | .23 |
| crystals, bbls. | lb. | .14¾- | .17 |
| Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls. | lb. | .34 | - .38 |
| Iodide, bots. | lb. | 5.15 | - 5.19 |
| Metal,[1,2,6] electrolytic | lb. | .12 | - .12½ |
| Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu., 50-gal. dms. | lb. | .15 | - .17 |
| Nitrate,[1] tech., cryst., bbls. | lb. | .19¾- | .20¼ |
| Oleate, precip., bbls. | lb. | .22½- | .28½ |
| Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works. | lb. | .19 | - .20 |
| red, com'l, bbls. | lb. | .21 | - .24½ |
| Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs. | lb. | .17 | - .20 |
| Resinate, precip., 8.3% Cu., 125-lb. dms. | lb. | .15½- | .16 |
| Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. | 100 lbs. | 5.00 | — |
| 7,200 to 36,000 lbs. | 100 lbs. | 5.15 | — |
| 2,700 to 7,200 lbs. | 100 lbs. | 5.25 | — |
| 700 to 2,700 lbs. | 100 lbs. | 5.50 | — |
| monohydrated, bgs., in dms., 36,000-lb. lots, dlvd. | 100 lbs. | 10.20 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | 100 lbs. | 10.95 | — |
| Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works. | ton | 17.00 | — |
| l.c.l., 25 bgs. | 100 lbs. | 1.55 | — |
| 1-4, works. | 100 lbs. | 2.00 | — |
| bbls., c.l., works. | ton | 20.00 | — |
| bulk, c.l., works. | ton | 14.00 | — |
| Copra, Coast, ship't. | lb. | No prices | |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LACTIC ACID 85% USP

MAGNESIUM OXIDE HEAVY CALCINED

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Coriander[1] seed, Argentine, futures, bgs..lb. .12½- .13
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .13¼ Nom.
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Corn sugar, tanners,[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.905 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.825 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 4.221 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.271 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[5] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.07 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.92 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal,[1] 41% protein, Memphis, c.l..ton.45.00 -49.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs.....lb. .58½- —
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.39
Coaltar, oil,[3] crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18½
solution, tanks, works.....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots., cbys....lb. .85 - 1.04
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[3,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- .11¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½

Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss.R..lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .40 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .32 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyanamide,[6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N., pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts..unit-ton. 1.52½- —
20.0% N., gran., bulk, same basis..unit-ton. 1.62½- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, works..lb. .14 - .16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, works..lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal. .27 - —

# D

Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .37 - .40
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .42 - .48
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.34.25 - —
Degras,[1] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls...lb. .26 - .29
over 2% ffa, bbls.....lb. .25 - .27
Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Derris root (same as Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.39 - —
Chciago .....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.04 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.68 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.14 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.97 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Diamyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2270
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
Diatomaceous, dom., nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast..ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2580- .2909
7-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .2780- .3109
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .2030- .2659
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1980- .2509
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1930- .2259
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .497 - .517
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled with So. Charleston..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms..lb. .25 - —
refd., 90%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l. .....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks .....lb. .1925- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1875- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1925- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1775- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l.....lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see carbinol).
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min..lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene,[1,6] dest. dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - .56
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .45 - —
single dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal. .56 - .58
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .48 - .50
dms. .....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons.lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi,[6] according to tanning content, bgs..ton.64.00 -68.00
Doggrass root, dom., cut, NF, bls..lb. .30 - .35
imp., bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls..lb. .08 - .10
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics)—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 1, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns, lb.13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns...lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns...lb.27.60 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.95 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics)—
Black, D&C black, No. 1, cns., lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 4, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns., lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns., lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 8, cns...lb. 2.35 - —
D&C red, No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18, cns.....lb.15.75 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use, drugs and cosmetics)—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns., lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3, cns..lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8, cns..lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1 cns..lb. 8.35 - —


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(and Sodium Salt)
*. . . the Sulfa drug of choice*

Sulfamerazine (and Sodium Salt)

Sulfathiazole U.S.P. (and Sodium Salt) ....available in powder or 30/80 mesh and micro crystals.

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Choline Dihydrogen Citrate

Cinchophen N.F. (and Sodium Salt)

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Glutamic Acid Hydrochloride

Mandelic Acid U.S.P. (and Calcium Salt)

Menadione U.S.P.

Methylene Blue U.S.P. (Powder or Crystals)

Nicotinamide U.S.P.

Saligenin

Phenothiazine N.F. (for Veterinary Use)

Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Use

*Pharmaceutical Department*
CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
BOUND BROOK Calco NEW JERSEY

ARMY E NAVY

**Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[1] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36 | Chrome yellow, 2G | lb. | .65 | - .70 |
| 40 | Chrome yellow R | lb. | .50 | - 1.00 |
| 53 | Victoria violet | lb. | .80 | - 1.00 |
| 165 | Lake red C | lb. | .70 | - .80 |
| 170 | Fast red A[4] | lb. | .56 | - .60 |
| 180 | Fast red VR | lb. | 1.50 | - 1.60 |
| 189 | Lake red R, paste | lb. | .85 | - .90 |
| 189 | Lake red R, powd | lb. | 3.00 | - 3.10 |
| 202 | Chrome blue black U | lb. | .35 | - .42 |
| 204 | Chrome black A | lb. | .42 | - .45 |
| 208 | Fast red blue R | lb. | .75 | - 2.00 |
| 216 | Chrome red B | lb. | 1.75 | - 2.00 |
| 262 | Cloth red 2B | lb. | .60 | - .80 |
| 289 | Fast cyanin 5R | lb. | .90 | - 1.00 |
| 299 | Chrome black F | lb. | .85 | - .88 |
| 304 | Paper yellow | lb. | .83 | - .90 |
| 307 | Fast cyanin black B | lb. | .80 | - .85 |
| 326 | Direct fast scarlet | lb. | 2.00 | - 2.25 |
| 365 | Chyrophenin G | lb. | .58 | - .70 |
| 382 | Direct scarlet B | lb. | 1.15 | - 1.20 |
| 387 | Direct violet B | lb. | 1.00 | - 1.30 |
| 394 | Direct violet N | lb. | .80 | - .85 |
| 401 | Developed black BHN | lb. | .45 | - .60 |
| 406 | Direct blue 2B | lb. | .66 | - .70 |
| 415 | Direct orange B | lb. | .60 | - .70 |
| 419 | Direct fast red F | lb. | .70 | - .73 |
| 420 | Direct brown M | lb. | .55 | - .57 |
| 448 | Benzo purpurin 4B | lb. | .65 | - .68 |
| 496 | Benzo purpurin 10B | lb. | .40 | - .50 |
| 502 | Direct azcrin G | lb. | .75 | - .80 |
| 512 | Direct blue RD | lb. | .80 | - 1.00 |
| 518 | Direct pure blue 6B | lb. | 1.20 | - 1.30 |
| 520 | Direct pure blue | lb. | .50 | - 1.00 |
| 529 | Direct fast black FF | lb. | .55 | - 1.00 |
| 581 | Direct black EW | lb. | .50 | - .54 |
| 582 | Direct black RX | lb. | .35 | - .45 |
| 592 | Direct green B | lb. | .50 | - .55 |
| 594 | Direct green G | lb. | .50 | - .55 |
| 596 | Direct brown 3GO | lb. | .85 | - 1.00 |
| 620 | Direct yellow R | lb. | 1.25 | - 1.50 |
| 698 | Acid violet | lb. | 1.00 | - 3.00 |
| 812 | Primulin | lb. | .70 | - .73 |
| 814 | Direct fast yellow | lb. | 2.00 | - 2.25 |
| 845 | Nigrosin (water soluble) | lb. | .35 | - .50 |
| 1177 | Indigo, 20% paste | lb. | .15 | - .18 |
| | Benzo fast black L | lb. | .90 | - 1.00 |
| | Sulphur black | lb. | .20 | - .25 |
| | Sulphur blue | lb. | .45 | - 1.00 |
| | Sulphur brown | lb. | .25 | - .50 |
| | Sulphur maroon | lb. | .40 | - — |
| | Sulphur tan | lb. | .30 | - .50 |
| | Sulphur olive | lb. | .25 | - .54 |
| | Sulphur yellow | lb. | .30 | - .50 |
| | Zambesi black | lb. | .75 | - .80 |
| **Black—** | | | | |
| 865 | Nigrosin derivatives | lb. | .36 | - .44 |
| **Blue—** | | | | |
| 7075 | Alizarin astral base | lb. | 15.00 | - — |
| 1078 | Alizarin cyanin, green base | lb. | 6.00 | - — |
| **Brown—** | | | | |
| | Brown | lb. | 1.15 | - — |
| **Green—** | | | | |
| 1078 | Alizarin cyanin green | lb. | 5.00 | - — |
| | Green | lb. | .75 | - — |
| **Orange—** | | | | |
| 24 | Sudan I | lb. | .75 | - — |
| | Red shade | lb. | .75 | - — |
| **Red—** | | | | |
| 75 | Sudan II | lb. | 1.05 | - — |
| 258 | Sudan IV | lb. | .85 | - — |
| 680 | Oil violet | lb. | .50 | - — |
| 749 | Rhodamine B (oil pink) | lb. | 2.50 | - — |
| 1080 | Anthraquinone,[4] violet base | lb. | 6.00 | - — |
| **Yellow—** | | | | |
| 15 | Amidoazobenzene yellow | lb. | .90 | - — |
| 17 | Amidoazotoluene yellow | lb. | .75 | - — |
| 61 | Yellow OB | lb. | 1.40 | - 2.00 |

**Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Black—** | | | | |
| 246 | Naphthol blue black S | lb. | .50 | - — |
| 729 | Victoria blue B | lb. | 1.85 | - — |
| 861 | Indulin | lb. | .87 | - — |
| 873 | Methylene gray | lb. | 1.50 | - — |
| 909 | New blue P | lb. | 1.20 | - — |
| 922 | Methylene blue | lb. | 1.00 | - — |
| 1054 | Alizarin saphirol B | lb. | 1.90 | - — |
| 1180 | Indigotin IA | lb. | .85 | - — |
| **Blue—** | | | | |
| 714 | Patent blue A | lb. | 1.05 | - 1.10 |
| **Brown—** | | | | |
| 231 | Bismarck brown G | lb. | .47 | - .62 |
| 234 | Resorcin brown Y | lb. | .65 | - — |
| 235 | Resorcin dark brown R | lb. | .66 | - — |
| 332 | Bismarck brown R | lb. | .47 | - .62 |
| 793 | Phosphin | lb. | 4.65 | - — |
| **Green—** | | | | |
| 5 | Naphthol green B | lb. | 1.00 | - — |
| 657 | Malachite green | lb. | 1.35 | - — |
| 662 | Brilliant green | lb. | 2.00 | - — |
| 666 | Guinea green B | lb. | 1.15 | - — |
| 737 | Wool green S | lb. | .58 | - — |
| 934 | Methylene green B | lb. | 1.55 | - — |
| 1078 | Alizarin cyanin green | lb. | 2.00 | - — |
| **Orange—** | | | | |
| 10 | Chrysoidin G | lb. | .44 | - — |
| 21 | Chrysoidin R | lb. | .41 | - — |
| 27 | Orange G | lb. | .50 | - — |
| 31 | Amidonaphthol red G | lb. | .42 | - — |
| 37 | Amidonaphthol red 6B | lb. | .63 | - — |
| 151 | Orange Y | lb. | .31 | - .33 |
| 161 | Orange R | lb. | .34 | - — |
| **Red—** | | | | |
| 79 | Ponceau R | lb. | .48 | - — |
| 88 | Fast red B | lb. | 1.05 | - — |
| 176 | Fast red A[4] | lb. | .54 | - — |
| 179 | Azorubin | lb. | .60 | - — |
| 183 | Crocein scarlet 3BX | lb. | .72 | - .75 |
| 185 | Cochineal red A | lb. | .60 | - — |
| 252 | Brilliant crocein M | lb. | .68 | - — |
| 677 | Fuchsin | lb. | 2.10 | - — |
| 749 | Rhodamine B | lb. | 3.50 | - — |
| 752 | Rhodamine 6B | lb. | 4.50 | - — |
| 768 | Eosin G | lb. | 1.50 | - — |
| 941 | Safranin | lb. | 1.45 | - — |
| **Violet—** | | | | |
| 680 | Methyl violet B | lb. | .70 | - .75 |
| 681 | Crystal violet B | lb. | 1.75 | - — |
| 695 | Acid violet 4BN | lb. | .88 | - — |
| **Yellow—** | | | | |
| 10 | Naphthol yellow S | lb. | .83 | - — |
| 138 | Metanil yellow | lb. | .56 | - .58 |
| 636 | Fast light yellow | lb. | 1.25 | - — |
| 639 | Xylene light yellow | lb. | 1.15 | - — |
| 640 | Tartrazin | lb. | .80 | - — |
| 655 | Auramine | lb. | 1.27 | - — |

**Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers works or warehouse).**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Black—** | | | | |
| 864 | Nigrosin | lb. | .36 | - .44 |
| **Blue—** | | | | |
| 860 | Indulin | lb. | .60 | - .70 |
| **Brown—** | | | | |
| 331 | Bismarck brown | lb. | 1.50 | - — |
| **Green—** | | | | |
| 637 | Malachite green base | lb. | 2.00 | - — |
| **Orange—** | | | | |
| 20 | Chrysoidin G | lb. | .95 | - — |
| 21 | Chrysoidin R | lb. | .96 | - — |
| **Red—** | | | | |
| 677 | Fuchsin, magenta, base | lb. | 7.25 | - — |
| 749 | Rhodamine R | lb. | 4.75 | - — |

**Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Yellow—** | | | | |
| 67 | Amidoazotoluene yellow | lb. | .75 | - — |
| 655 | Auramine | lb. | 2.00 | - — |
| 800 | Chinolin yellow SS | lb. | 2.00 | - — |
| **Violet—** | | | | |
| 680 | Methyl violet base | lb. | .85 | - — |

**Dyes, natural (see name of article).**

# E

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Echinacea root, bls | lb. | .80 | - .85 |
| Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen). | | | |
| Yolk, dried, dom., bbls | lb. | 1.12 | - 1.15 |
| imported | lb. | No stocks | |
| Elder flowers, bright, bls | lb. | .58 | - .59 |
| Elecampane root, bls | lb. | No stocks | |
| Elm bark, grinding, bls | lb. | No stocks | |
| powd., bbls., bxs | lb. | No stocks | |
| select, bndls | lb. | .55 | - .60 |
| Emetine[4] hydrochloride, bots | oz. | 21.00 | -33.00 |
| Ephedra, bls | lb. | .21 | - .22 |
| Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots | oz. | 1.15 | - 1.65 |
| Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins | oz. | .95 | - 1.45 |
| synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs | oz. | .61 | - — |
| Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more | oz. | .50 | - — |
| Hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots | oz. | .58 | - — |
| Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more | oz. | .48 | - — |
| Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots | gram | .75 | - - |
| Epsom salt, tech., bgs | 100 lbs. | 1.80 | - — |
| bbls | 100 lbs. | 1.90 | - — |
| USP, cryst., bgs., c.l. | 100 lbs. | 2.00 | - — |
| l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal | 100 lbs. | 2.25 | - — |
| smaller lots | 100 lbs. | 2.50 | - — |
| bbls., c.l. | 100 lbs. | 2.10 | - — |
| l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal | 100 lbs. | 2.35 | - — |
| smaller lots | 100 lbs. | 2.60 | - — |
| kgs., c.l. | 100 lbs. | 2.35 | - — |
| l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal | 100 lbs. | 2.60 | - — |
| smaller lots | 100 lbs. | 2.85 | - — |
| dried, bgs., l.c.l. | lb. | .08 | - .09 |
| Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York. | | | |
| Ergot, USP, dms | lb. | 1.30 | - 1.40 |
| Eserine, bots | oz. | No prices | |
| Sulphate, 1-gram vials | vial | 2.10 | - — |
| Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate). | | | |
| Amyl (see Amyl ether). | | | |
| Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd | lb. | .30 | - — |
| Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric). | | | |
| Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs. | lb. | .93 | - 1.10 |
| Sulphuric, conc., dms | lb. | .11 | - .16 |
| USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb.cns. | lb. | .60 | - .61 |
| Synthetic, dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .14½ | - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .15½ | - — |
| tanks | lb. | .12½ | - — |
| Ethyl acetate,[2,3] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .1170 | - .1277 |
| l.c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .1220 | - .1326 |
| tanks, frt. alld | lb. | .1070 | - .1175 |
| 95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld., | lb. | .1225 | - .1335 |
| l.c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .1275 | - .1385 |
| tanks, frt. alld | lb. | .1125 | - .1235 |
| NF, dms | lb. | .14½ | - .15½ |
| Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .37½ | - — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .38 | - — |
| Ethyl benzoate, bots | lb. | .90 | - 1.00 |
| Bromide, tech., dms | lb. | .50 | - .55 |
| Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E | lb. | .58 | - — |
| Chloride, tech., dms | lb. | .18 | - .20 |
| USP, bbls., cyl | lb. | .20 | - .22 |
| Cinnamate, cns | lb. | 3.25 | - 3.35 |
| Formate, dms., f.o.b. Agnue, Calif. | lb. | .28 | - .32 |
| Iodide, bots | lb. | 3.50 | - 3.60 |
| Lactate, dms., works | lb. | .33½ | - .39½ |
| Myristate, dms., works | lb. | .55 | - — |
| Oenanthate, dms | lb. | 1.50 | - 1.75 |
| Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .47 | - — |
| Oxalate, dms., frt. alld | lb. | .33 | - — |
| Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works | lb. | .77 | - — |
| Ethylcellulose,[5] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works | lb. | .50 | - — |
| smaller lots, same basis | lb. | .52 | - .60 |
| Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .90 | - — |
| Ethylene dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld | lb. | .0642 | - — |
| West of Rockies, same basis | lb. | .0691 | - — |
| l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, same basis | lb. | .0891 | - — |
| West of Rockies, same basis | lb. | .0941 | - — |
| tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis | lb. | .0743 | - — |
| West of Rockies, same basis | lb. | .0792 | - — |
| Trichloride (see Trichloroethane). | | | |
| Ethyleneglycol,[2,3] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E. | lb. | .10 | - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .11 | - — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .09 | - — |
| Monobutylether,[3] d m s., c. l., works | lb. | .17½ | - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .18½ | - — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .16½ | - — |


# It pays to be a Bemis Multiwall paper bag Customer

EVEN though direct government purchases have taken a considerable part of our multiwall paper bag production this year, Bemis customers have not suffered . . . they have been supplied on the basis of past purchases, even in the face of the labor shortage and no increase in facilities.

Naturally, the demand for Multiwalls has been greater than the supply. Much as we regret inability to fill all orders, we have felt a responsibility to take care of our regular customers first. Fortunately, we've been able to do that—and right on schedule. If it's humanly possible, we'll keep on maintaining this service.

War or peace, we want our customers to feel that it pays to be Bemis customers.

NORTH
WEST EAST
SOUTH

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*Bemis Multiwall Plants at*

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OPD—1-22-1945 16

# INSIDE NEWS

JANUARY PREPARED BY NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 1945

## Canned Vegetable Consumption More Than Doubled Since 1909

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, the per capita consumption of commercially canned vegetables in the United States has more than doubled since 1909, while the consumption of fresh vegetables increased about one-fourth. The per capita intake of canned vegetables has risen from 15 pounds in 1909 to 37 pounds in 1943. When canned weight is converted roughly to fresh weight, about 26 pounds of processed vegetables were consumed in 1909 compared with 63 pounds in 1943. These figures show how comercially processed vegetables are becoming a larger factor in the American diet.

In 1909, approximately 7.8 pounds of fresh (i.e. not commercially processed) vegetables were consumed for every pound of commercially canned vegetables eaten (on fresh-weight basis). By 1943, even with very heavy noncivilian takings from the total vegetable pack that year, the ratio had dropped to 3.7 pounds of fresh to 1 pound of commercially canned vegetables, converted to fresh basis. Although much more canned corn and peas are eaten now than before World War I, most of the increase has come in canned vegetables other than these or whole tomatoes, as is shown by the per capita consumption of 5.3 pounds of such vegetables (processed weight) in 1909 and 19.9 pounds in 1943. Tomato products account for much of this increase.

There has also been a material increase in the consumption of vegetables processed by other methods. From 0.4 pound per capita in 1942, the first year for which data are available, frozen vegetable consumption rose to 1.1 pounds in 1942, and dropped to .76 pound in 1943. Frozen vegetables are still an insignificant part of the food picture on an over-all basis.

Only small quantities of dehydrated vegetables have been available for civilian consumption. Total production was 5.2 million pounds in 1939 and about 120 million pounds in 1943. Most of the production in 1943 went to fill noncivilian requirements.

Frozen and dehydrated vegetables, while not significant on an average basis, totalled only 1.2 pounds per capita in 1942. However, they have become important items in the consumption of some groups of people, particularly those in the higher income brackets. Consumption in these processed forms may become greater after the war. 844

### Versatile Stabilizer

A product separable from oats by mechanical means has unusual properties in the production of useful emulsions. The material is low in starch and relatively high in protein. It is claimed to replace expensive gum stabilizers in cream cheese and processed cheese spread, salad dressings of the mayonnaise type, ice creams and sherberts, bakery icings and fillings. In fact, it can be used wherever it is desired to attain unusual thickening, gelatinous and gummy characteristics in a food composition containing a minor amount of water or similar aqueous medium. 845

### Production Line Jelly

A patent has finally been issued covering a most interesting system of continuous jelly manufacture. The principle of the apparatus is that the mixture to be treated, in this case the fruit juice and sugar, is passed continuously through a heating zone at a predetermined temperature and without substantial agitation. The equipment is so designed that the rate of passage of any portion of the mixture through the heating zone is substantially equal to the overall rate of passage of the entire mixture through the zone, thereby insuring a uniform product. In the case of jelly manufacture the results are particularly good from the standpoint of flavor, color, clarity and texture, because most of the inversion of the sugar can be brought about at a temperature below the boiling point. The absence of agitation avoids formation of undesirable scum and the incorporation of air into the product under treatment. 846

### Low Titer Soap Cleans Rugs

In cleaning rugs, greater efficiency both from the standpoints of economy and thoroughness of cleaning comes from use of soap mixture containing a ratio of 8 lbs. of low titer soap and 1 lb., 10 ozs. detergent to 100 gallons of water. This solution has an active alkali content of 135 parts per 100,000 parts of water and an inactive alkali content of 100 parts per 100,000 parts of water. The alkaline pressure as measured by pH value was 11.7. Comparative tests on a series of soaps indicated that there is an optimum alkaline value at which the highest cleaning efficiency is attained. High titer soaps were found to form heavy lime soap precipitates in hard water and to be difficult to rinse out of rugs at low temperatures in either soft or hard water. If allowed to remain in the rug, they were found to cause it to soil more quickly. Of 165 rugs test-washed, all but 48 of which were 9 x 12, an average of 3.43 pounds of dirt was taken from each rug. The maximum dirt removed from any single rug was 11 lbs. and the minimum was ½ lb. 847

### What The Public Likes

Consumer preference tests of flavor have been handicapped heretofore by the elaborate scoring systems developed by professional tasters. A statistical method which makes possible a far more simple choice on the part of a group of untrained observers representing any desired consumer group has been developed at the University of Connecticut. It deserves careful consideration by any manufacturer contemplating taste tests, and every food manufacturer should contemplate taste tests on his product at intervals. Like any other statistical method, the mathematics involved in calculating the results are at first sight formidable, but the point is that these calculations occur in the manufacturer's organization. All that the public has to do is decide whether it likes this or that better, eliminating the troublesome questions of why and how much. 848

### Cream In Your Coffee

A dark greenish or greenish black discoloration sometimes mars the attractive color effect when evaporated milk is added to coffee. This is due to trusting a bit too far to the good nature of the canned milk. If some of the milk must be kept 4 or 5 days after the can is opened, it should be stored in a glass or porcelain container.

The discoloration is due to an increase in the iron content of the milk, which becomes noticeable only when a small quantity is held in an opened can for several days.

The coffee maker is also implicated when discoloration appears, since the extent of discoloration and the color developed depend on the pH of the coffee-milk mixture, and the amount of tannins in the coffee extract. The suspicion is inescapable that coffee which discolors wasn't fit to drink in any case, with or without cream. 849

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ethyleneglycol, monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .15½- — |
| l.c.l., works. | lb. | .16½- — |
| tanks, works. | lb. | .14½- — |
| Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .13½- — |
| l.c.l., dms. | lb. | .14½- — |
| tanks, works. | lb. | .12½- — |
| Monomethylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works. | lb. | .16½- — |
| l.c.l., works. | lb. | .17½- — |
| tanks, works. | lb. | .15½- — |
| Ethylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works. | lb. | .57 - — |
| l.c.l., works. | lb. | .60 - — |
| Ethylidinanilin, dms. | lb. | .45 - .47½ |
| Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works. | lb. | .80 - — |
| Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots. | oz. | 10.50 -10.75 |
| Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more. | lb. | 5.25 - — |
| smaller lots. | lb. | 5.80 - 6.40 |
| Eucalyptol, cns., dms. | lb. | 2.75 - 3.00 |
| Eucalyptus leaves, bls. | lb. | .10 - .18 |
| Eugenol, cns., dms. | lb. | 2.65 - 3.35 |
| Euphorbia, bls. | lb. | .13 - .18 |

## F

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. | ton. | 14.00 -17.50 |
| bgs., min., 2 tons. | ton. | 17.00 -20.50 |
| glass, 20 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. | ton. | 9.75 -13.25 |
| bgs., l.c.l., min. 2 tons. | ton. | 12.75 -16.25 |
| pottery, bulk, c.l., works. | ton. | 17.00 -19.00 |
| l.c.l., bgs., min. 2 tons. | ton. | 20.00 -22.00 |
| Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. | lb. | No stocks |
| Indian, bgs. | lb. | .16½ Nom. |
| Fenugreek seed, domestic, bgs. | lb. | .20 - .20½ |
| Indian, bgs. | lb. | No stocks |
| Morocco, bgs. | lb. | No stocks |
| Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs, c.l., works. | ton. | 35.00 - — |
| l.c.l., same basis. | ton. | 40.00 - — |
| Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works. | lb. | .13½- — |
| smaller lots, works. | lb. | .15 - — |
| water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works. | lb. | .14½- — |
| smaller lots, works. | lb. | .17 - — |
| Fir, balsam, Canada, cns. | gal. | 17.50 -17.75 |
| Oregon, bbls. | gal. | 2.35 - 2.50 |
| Fishberries, bgs. | lb. | .23 - .24 |
| Fishoils (see Oil, fishliver). | | |
| Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works. | ton. | 72.50 - — |
| 65% protein, same basis. | ton. | 78.50 - — |
| Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast. | ton. | 66.50 - — |
| Flake white, bbls. | lb. | .09 - — |
| kegs | lb. | .11 - — |
| Flaseed, French type, black, bgs. | lb. | .62 - .64 |
| Indian, blonde, bgs. | lb. | .11½- .14 |
| Fluorspar, No. 1, ground, 95-98% $CaF_2$, bulk, c.l., mines. net | ton. | 37.00 - — |
| washed gravel, 70% or more $CaF_2$, mines. net | ton. | 33.00 - — |
| 65%, mines. net | ton. | 32.00 - — |
| 60%, mines. net | ton. | 31.00 - — |
| less than 60%, mines. net | ton. | 30.00 - — |
| Formaldehyde,[3,5,6] bbls. c.l., works. | lb. | .0520- — |
| l.c.l., works. | lb. | .0570- — |
| dms., extra, c.l., works. | lb. | .0460- — |
| l.c.l., works. | lb. | .0510- — |
| tanks, works. | lb. | .0320- — |
| tanktrucks, dlvd. N.Y.C. | lb. | .0345- — |
| Fringetree bark, bls. | lb. | .60 - .70 |
| Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines. | ton. | 8.50 -15.00 |
| Tex. mines. | ton. | 12.50 - — |
| spent, bulk, Bayonne. | ton. | 3.00 - — |
| Chicago | ton. | 4.00 - — |
| imp., bgs., c.l. | ton. | 30.00 -40.00 |
| Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .15½- — |
| dms., cns., l.c.l., works. | lb. | .18 - .25½ |
| tech., dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .13 - — |
| l.c.l., dms., cns. | lb. | .15½- .20½ |
| tanks, works. | lb. | .09½- — |
| Fusel oil, crude, dms., works. | gal. | .75 - — |
| refd., dms., dlvd. | lb. | .18½- .19½ |
| Fustic, cryst., No. 1, bbls. | lb. | .32 - — |
| No. 2, bbls. | lb. | .30 - — |
| No. 3, bbls. | lb. | .28 - — |
| extract, No. 1, bbls. | lb. | .16 - — |
| No. 2, bbls. | lb. | .15 - — |
| No. 3, bbls. | lb. | .12½- — |

## G

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| G salt, bbls. | lb. | .45 - — |
| Galangal root, bls. | lb. | .24 - .25 |
| Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs., | lb. | No stocks |
| extract, bbls. | lb. | No stocks |
| Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:— Arkansas, US motor, 70-74 octane, tanks. | gal. | .05⅜- — |
| Bayonne, 70-74 oct., tanks. | gal. | .09075- — |
| Gulf Coast, US motor, 70-74 octane, tanks. | gal. | .05⅜- .06⅛ |
| Group 3, 70-74 octane, tanks. | gal. | .06⅛- .06⅜ |
| natural, 26-70, tanks. | gal. | .04⅜- .05 |
| Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:— Oklahoma-Texas US motor, 70-74 octane, tanks. | gal. | .05⅜- .06 |
| Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 70-74 octane, leaded, tanks. | gal. | .07⅜- .0695 |
| Gelatin, silver, label, ctns., dlvd. | lb. | .90 - .97 |
| export, cases. | lb. | 1.00 - — |
| Silver gelatin prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo. | | |
| Gelsemium, root, bls. | lb. | .19 - .20 |
| Gentian root, bls. | lb. | .41 - .42 |
| grd., bbls., bxs. | lb. | .46 - .47 |
| powd., bbls., bxs. | lb. | .47 - .48 |
| Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms. | lb. | No prices |
| Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls. | lb. | No stocks |
| Calicut, bgs. | lb. | .26½ Nom. |
| Cochin, bleached, bgs. | lb. | .27½- .28 |
| unbleached, bgs. | lb. | .24 - .24½ |
| Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. | lb. | .25 - .25½ |
| No. 2, bgs. | lb. | .24 - .24½ |
| No. 3, bgs. | lb. | .23½- .24 |
| Ginseng root, wild, South, cs. | lb. | 8.00 - 9.00 |
| Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate). | | |
| cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works. | 100 lbs. | 1.05 - 1.25 |
| l.c.l., 5 tons up, works. | 100 lbs. | 1.15 - 1.35 |
| less than 5 tons, works. | 100 lbs. | 1.25 - 1.45 |
| lue, bone,[6] producers', calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest. | lb. | .16 - — |
| 30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis. | lb. | .15½- — |
| 58/62, bgs., c.l., same basis. | lb. | .17 - — |

# NATIONAL CAN

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## Salmon Spread

A small quantity of smoked salmon, when ground with larger amounts of canned salmon selected for flavor, will produce a particularly delicate and pleasing sandwich spread. The dry smoked fish absorbs the excess oil from the canned salmon, and the smoked flavor is distributed evenly throughout the mass. The product is packed in small containers and processed at 230 deg. F. for about 35 minutes. 850

## Pressure Keeps Bacteria Down

Food technologists in other fields may well be interested in a series of experiments on fluid milk which indicate that pressure of a neutral gas will cooperate with heat treatment to reduce and keep down bacterial counts. Most strikingly, milk inoculated with *E. coli*, pasteurized at 130 deg. F. for 30 minutes and held under 100 p.s.i. of nitrous oxide showed no *E. coli* on plate tests, while the control, pasteurized but not subjected to pressure, gave a count of 44,000. Pressure applied before pasteurization also is effective. 851

## Postwar Supply of Lauric Acid

Extensive development of Brazil's vast Babbassu resources will bring the products of this tree to a major position after the war. While every part of the tree, whole nut, shells and husks, oil, mesocarp and epicarp, and cake residue, has commercial importance, the oil which could conceivably supply the world's demands for lauric acid containing oils of the coconut and palm bernal type, is the most important. It is used for soap, shaving creams, and vegetable butter. Caprou, caprylic and capric acids of the oil make it useful in bulletproof glass. 852

## Quick Distillation

The use of infra-red radiation for distillation and evaporation involves direct absorption of the heat without transference by the walls of the container. By its use in a continuous process and with a contact time of only a fraction of a second, solutions can be evaporated which previously could not be concentrated except by lengthy and laborious batch processes. 853

## Beer Proteins and Metallic Contaminants

Beer proteins and the electron microscope are getting together to answer many questions that have puzzled brewers. One of the most important is the exact nature and the source of metallic contaminants.

Protein aggregates in the beer, which seem to be those involved in haze formation, show a network of interlacing particles and filaments when viewed at 28,000 magnification under the electron microscope. When metallic ions are present chain-like clusters are formed — a distinctly different and highly characteristic one for each metal. Thus, it may eventually be possible to tell at a glance not only whether metallic contamination has occurred, but whether processing equipment or containers must be blamed.

And, always, when the source of trouble is found the remedy can be found, too. 854

# Technical Topics

DRYING LINSEED OIL — The rate of drying of linseed oil is slightly accelerated by methylene blue; slightly reduced by thionin, toluidin blue, phenosafranin, and neutral red; and greatly reduced by nile blue. Ascorbic acid has little effect; barbituric acid is decelerating; thiosinamine and diethiosinamine are markedly decelerating. 855

METHANOL — Pure, synthetic methanol has been found an effective control for crown galls which weaken and often kill almond, walnut, peach and plum trees. 856

ORGANIC COPPER SALTS — Organic copper salts used as fungicides are more effective when dissolved in white mineral oil, painter's naphtha, turpentine, or pine oil, than in cottonseed oil, but the solvents are more damaging to foliage. Copper 3:5-di-isopropylsalicylate has special efficacy but at 0.1 per cent copper strength in white oil is phytocidal. 857

SODIUM SILICATE — Sodium silicate is advanced as a replacer of phenolic resins as an impregnating agent for porous metal castings to render them impervious to gasoline and similar liquids. 858

NONTOXIC ANTISEPTIC — Ethyleneglycol monophenylether is offered as a nonirritating, nontoxic antiseptic, especially active against pyocyaneus. Combined with penicillin, sulphonamides, and other antiseptics, it produces destructive effects against the complete bacterial flora of a wound. 859

WHOOPING COUGH DETERRENT — Pertussis toxin and toxoid has been developed for use in immunizing children against whooping cough and also in the treatment of the disease itself. 860

BIOTIN FROM WASTE LIQUORS — Process for recovering biotin, a vitamin of the B complex group from waste liquors, resulting from the production of fumaric acid by molds, develops about one gram of pure biotin from 2,000 gallons of liquor. 861

SHELLAC SUBSTITUTE — A thermoplastic composition derived from stump pine is said to possess properties, chemical and physical, corresponding closely to real shellac. This shellac substitute is designed primarily for use in making phonographic records. 862

DEXTRIN—Dextrin is now obtained from starch by a new method incorporating a mineral acid catalyst into granular starch by drying the starch to a low moisture content and mixing a dry gas into it. 863

STARTING MATERIAL—l-primaric acid and maleic anhydride from longleaf pine or slash pine for use as a starting material in the manufacture of resins, varnish and dyes is effected by the refining of pine oleoresin. 864

APPLE JUICE — "Flash" pasteurization can best preserve the flavor, aroma and appearance of apple juice. This process consists of holding the juice in bottles or cans for one minute after filling at a temperature of 170 to 175 deg. F., inverting the containers or turning them on their sides for three minutes, then cooling rapidly. 865

TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL — Triethylene glycol is reported the most potent bactericidal and viricidal substance yet found and that the vapor sprayed in a room has no deleterious effects but marked influence in reducing respiratory diseases. 866

NEW OIL FOR PAINT — An entirely new oil has been extracted from milkweed seeds, accumulating as a waste by-product in the manufacture of a kapok substitute from milkweed floss. Very close to soybean oil, it is useful for paints and edible purposes. 867

NEW VARNISH BASE — Rubber chloride is the basis of a new varnish for lining and coating food containers. Pure rubber chloride is cut with a volatile solvent along with a small quantity of a plasticizer, then thinned with a mixed solvent. After application the coating is cured by heating with guanidins or like-acting reagents. 868

*Every effort will be made to furnish additional information on these articles. Where such information is not obtainable, we will refer inquiries to the original source of the article. Write to National Can Corporation, 110 East 42nd Street, New York City. Please mention the number at end of article — also name of the magazine you saw it in.*


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(*Advertisement*)


Glue, bone, 82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
Producers' bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.
Hide, producers,[1,6] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.; bbls., ¼c. over bags.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks..lb. .11¼- —
soapiye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .10 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
tanks .....lb. .14¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
tanks .....lb. .14¼- —
ref., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15¾- —
tanks .....lb. .15 - —
B.P., 98%, dms., c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¼- —
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l...lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .14½- —

Glycine, USP, bbls., tins.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride, acid-brown. bots. oz.20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....lb.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots. oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal, root, bls.....lb. 7.70 - 8.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 7.95 - 8.25
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Graphite, conc., dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, carbon content, 65-70%, bgs., whse., basis lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis..lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis..lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,6] house, loose.....lb. .08¼- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .08⅞- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1,6] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —

Green, chrome, color content, 11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Green, chrome oxide,[6] pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls. ....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs. .....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls. .....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, carbonate, fib. dms.lb. 2.40 - 2.74
liquid, dms. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. .12 - .12½
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs. .....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .55¾- —
31, bgs., same basis....lb. .21½- —
32, bgs., same basis....lb. .15¾- —
33, bgs., same basis....lb. .14 - —
34, bgs., same basis....lb. .09¼- —
35, bgs., same basis....lb. .15¾- —

Gum, copal, Congo, sorted,
36, bgs., same basis....lb. .12½- —
37, bgs., same basis....lb. .18½- —
38, bgs., same basis....lb. .12¼- —
39, bgs., same basis....lb. .10⅝- —
40, bgs., same basis....lb. .08 - —
41, bgs., same basis....lb. .11⅝- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., same basis..lb. .14⅜- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12⅝- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14⅜- —
Prices for l.c.l., ¼c. to ½c. higher than c.l.
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped,
East India, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
unscraped, same basis..lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis....lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06¼- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .12 - —
unscraped .....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17⅜- —
chips, same basis....lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
chips, same basis....lb. .11⅝- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16⅜- —
Macassar,[1] dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07⅜- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09⅜- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, bgs., same basis....lb. .11⅜- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts, c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
dark, light, same basis.lb. .14⅜- —
white, same basis.....lb. .15½- —

Gum, copal, Manila, loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13⅝- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12⅜- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅝- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11⅜- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis. .lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅜- —
whse., entry point, c.l. .lb. .08⅛- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale, scraped, bskts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
sorts, same basis.....lb. .12⅜- —
pale chips, bold, same basis. .lb. .13 - —
nubs, WCB, same basis.lb. .13⅜- —
seeds, dust, same basis...lb. .08⅜- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11⅜- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23⅜- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17⅝- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
cuttings of split, same basis. .lb. .19¼- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l., prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D same basis.....lb. .28⅝- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34⅜- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28⅝- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25⅜- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18⅜- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —

Gum, dammar, Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30⅝- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
No. 1, 3 bgs., same basis.lb. .12⅝- —
chips, cs., same basis.....lb. .28½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17⅜- —
Gum dammar, l.c.l., prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns., c.l., ex dock or port whse. entry port..lb. .09½- .09⅝
Ester, gum rosin type,[1] dms., c.l., divd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .11⅛- —
other points, divd.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., divd. Ill., Ind., etc., lb. .11⅝- —
other points, divd.....lb. .13½- —
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Ghatti, bgs.....lb. .25 - .40
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .15 - .46
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .13 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1, extra, same basis...lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2, extra, same basis...lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis.lb. .35 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —

Gum, kauri, white, chips, pale, same basis..lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .42 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis.. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¾- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls.....lb. .65 - .70
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .50 - .60
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, Yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs.....lb. .99½- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
No. 2, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse...lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.. ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.18.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kansas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.18.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.06 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —

## H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .67 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. No prices
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
Hematine paste, bbls., No. 1..lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-116°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....lb. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[3,6] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.15.00 -25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.50 - 4.75
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .55 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10½- .13
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 10 grs., bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastics (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib., cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[6] USP, bbls. lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .16¾
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, divd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.50.00 -70.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .16 - —

## I

Icthammol, N. F., bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.80
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16¼- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74¼- .86


WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

# ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT PRODUCERS OF CHEMICALS

SODA ASH
CAUSTIC SODA
BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE
CALCIUM CHLORIDE
CHLORINE
HYDROGEN
SODIUM ZINCATES
AROMATIC INTERMEDIATES
DRY ICE
More than 100 other Organic and Inorganic Compounds

**vital to victory today**—READY TO WORK FOR A GREATER TOMORROW

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION · MICHIGAN ALKALI DIVISION · WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Indol, CP, bots.** | lb. | 23.00 | -24.00 |
| **Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).** | | | |
| **Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars** | lb. | 1.67 | - — |
| 150-lb. kgs., net | lb. | 1.38½ | - — |
| resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars | lb. | 2.00 | - 2.10 |
| **Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs.** | lb. | 3.95 | - 4.10 |
| jars | lb. | 4.20 | - — |
| **Ipecac[8] root, bgs.** | lb. | No prices | |
| powd., bgs. | lb. | No prices | |
| **Irish moss, ordinary, bls.** | lb. | .26 | - .28 |
| powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls. | lb. | .32 | - .33 |
| prime bleached, bls. | lb. | .35 | - .40 |
| powd. | lb. | .40 | - .50 |
| **Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.** | lb. | .17 | - — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .18 | - — |
| solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys. | lb. | .17 | - — |
| 50-lb. djns. | lb. | .18 | - — |
| **Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 300-lb. dms.** | 100 lbs. | 4.65 | - 6.25 |
| 150-lb. dms. | 100 lbs. | 5.00 | - 6.00 |
| cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. | lb. | .03½ | - .04 |
| kgs., works, frt. alld. | lb. | .04 | - .04½ |
| USP X, cryst., lump, bbls. | lb. | .07½ | - — |
| dms. | lb. | .06½ | - — |
| solut., NF, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald. | lb. | .06½ | - .07½ |
| djns. | lb. | .10 | - — |
| **Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms.,** | lb. | .70 | - .75 |
| powd., cns. | lb. | .84 | - .87 |
| **Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots** | lb. | 3.30 | - — |
| 100-lb. lots | lb. | 3.40 | - — |
| cns., 25 lbs. | lb. | 3.52 | - — |
| **Hypophosphite, bbls., dms.** | lb. | 1.50 | - 1.52 |
| **Iodide, bots.** | lb. | 3.18 | - 3.22 |
| syrup, bots., cbys. | lb. | .39 | - .53 |
| **Naphthenate,[4] 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms.** | lb. | .15 | - — |
| **Nitrate, red, tech., dms.** | lb. | .03½ | - .04 |
| **Oxalate, gran., dms.** | lb. | .83 | - .86 |
| powd., cns. | lb. | .52 | - — |
| kgs. | lb. | .47 | - .49 |
| **Oxide, black (see Black, iron oxide).** | | | |
| **Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns.** | lb. | .54 | - .57 |
| **Pyrophosphate, gran.. cns.** | lb. | .59 | - .62 |
| **Reduced, 90%, kgs.** | lb. | .65 | - .75 |
| **Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms.** | lb. | .17½ | - — |
| **Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).** | | | |
| **USP, cryst., bbls., dms.** | lb. | .05½ | - .11 |
| **Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms.** | lb. | .10¼ | - — |
| **Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.** | lb. | .33 | - .38 |
| scales, dms. | lb. | .49 | - .52 |
| **Oxalate, bbls.** | lb. | .23½ | - — |
| dms., kgs. | lb. | .25½ | - .26½ |
| **Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms.** | lb. | .23½ | - .26½ |
| **Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.** | lb. | .85 | - .90 |
| **Isobutyl acetate,[9] dms., works.** | lb. | .0860 | - — |
| tanks, works. | lb. | .0760 | - — |
| **Propionate, dms., works** | lb. | .102 | - — |
| **Isoeugenol, cns., works** | lb. | 4.05 | - 4.25 |
| **Isopentane, dms., works** | lb. | .45 | - .55 |
| **Isophorone, dms., works** | lb. | .25 | - — |
| **Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).** | | | |
| **Isopropyl acetate,[9] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt alld.** | lb. | .11 | - — |
| l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. | lb. | .11½ | - .12 |
| tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. | lb. | .10 | - — |
| **Isopropyl alcohol (see Alcohol).** | | | |
| **Ether, dms., c.l.** | lb. | .06 | - — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .06½ | - — |
| tanks | lb. | .04½ | - — |
| **Isopropylamine, dms., works** | lb. | .35 | - — |

## J

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Jaborandi leaves, bls.** | lb. | .09 | - .10 |
| **Jalap root, NF, bls.** | lb. | .37 | - .38 |
| powd., bbls., bxs. | lb. | .44 | - .45 |
| **Resin, lump, cns.** | lb. | 5.85 | - — |
| powd., bxs. | lb. | 5.90 | - — |
| **Juniper berries, dom., bgs.** | lb. | .75 | - .80 |

## K

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Kamala, tins** | lb. | .40 | - .45 |
| **Kaolin (see China clay).** | | | |
| **Kava kava root, bls.** | lb. | .23 | - .24 |
| **Kerosene at refinery:—** | | | |
| **Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks.** | gal. | .04½ | - .04¾ |
| **Bayonne, 41-43 w.w. tank...** | gal. | .071 | - — |
| **Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk,** | gal. | .04¼ | - .04⅜ |
| **Okla.-Tex., 42-44 w.w., tanks.** | gal. | .04⅝ | - .04¾ |
| **Penn., 45 w.w., tanks** | gal. | .065 | - .0765 |
| 46 w.w., tanks | gal. | .0775 | - .0895 |
| **San Francisco, tanks** | gal. | .11¼ | - — |
| **Kola nuts, bgs.** | lb. | .09 | - .10 |

## L

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Lady slipper root, bls.** | lb. | 1.40 | - 1.55 |
| **Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).** | | | |
| **Lard,[1,6] pure, ref., trcs** | lb. | .15 | 22½- — |
| prime steam, trcs | lb. | .14 | 43- — |
| **Larkspur seed, bgs.** | lb. | 3.25 | - 3.50 |
| **Laurel berries, bls.** | lb. | .25 | - .26 |
| **Laurel leaves, Cyprus, bls.** | lb. | .25 | - .26 |
| Greek, bls. | lb. | No stocks | |
| Portuguese, bls. | lb. | .17½ | - .19½ |
| Turkish, bls. | lb. | .30 | - .31 |
| **Lavender flowers, medium, bls.** | lb. | .80 | - — |
| ordinary, bls. | lb. | .45 | - .50 |
| select, bls. | lb. | .90 | - .95 |
| **Lead,[1,4] (metal) (see paint market).** | | | |
| **Acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls.** | lb. | .12½ | - — |
| cryst., bbls. | lb. | .12½ | - — |
| gran., powd., bbls. | lb. | .13¼ | - — |
| **Arsenate,[1,6] paste, standard, cns., c.l.** | lb. | .05¾ | - .06 |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .06 | - .06¼ |
| **powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.** | lb. | .11½ | - .13 |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .12 | - .13¾ |
| 1-lb. ctns., c.l. | lb. | .18½ | - .22¾ |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .19 | - .23 |
| 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l. | lb. | .11 | - .11⅞ |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .11½ | - .12 |
| 1-lb. bgs., c.l. | lb. | .16 | - .20 |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .16½ | - .20¾ |
| 1-lb. ctns., c.l. | lb. | .18 | - .22 |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .18½ | - .22¾ |
| ½-lb. ctns., c.l. | lb. | .21 | - .25 |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .21½ | - .25¾ |

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside columns for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.** | lb. | .07½ | - — |
| dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev. N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. | lb. | .07¾ | - — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. E. | lb. | .07¾ | - — |
| Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. | lb. | .08 | - — |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Lead Carbonate (see Lead, white).** | | | |
| **Chloride, fib. dms.** | lb. | .49 | - — |
| **Iodide, NF V, powd., bots.** | lb. | 2.80 | - — |
| jars | lb. | 2.60 | - — |
| **Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.** | lb. | .22½ | - — |
| **Metallic paste, works** | lb. | .19¾ | - .21¼ |
| **Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb 50-gal. dms.** | lb. | .14¼ | - .17¼ |
| **Nitrate, bbls.** | lb. | .12½ | - — |
| **Oleate, bbls.** | lb. | .17¾ | - — |
| **Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.** | lb. | .33 | - — |
| **Red, dry, 95% or less $Pb_3O_4$, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.** | lb. | .09¼ | - — |
| other points. | lb. | .09 | - — |
| l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. | lb. | .10¼ | - — |
| Colo., Mont., N. Mex., other points. | lb. | .09¾ | - — |
| smaller lots, Ala., etc. | lb. | .10¼ | - — |
| Ariz., etc. | lb. | .10¾ | - — |
| Colo., etc. | lb. | .10¾ | - — |
| other points. | lb. | .10 | - — |
| **97% $Pb_3O_4$, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc.** | lb. | .09½ | - — |
| other points. | lb. | .09¾ | - — |
| l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc. | lb. | .10 | - — |
| Ariz., etc. | lb. | .10½ | - — |
| Colo., etc. | lb. | .10¾ | - — |
| other points. | lb. | .09¾ | - — |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Lead, red, dry, 97%, $Pb_3O_4$, bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, dlvd., Ala.** | lb. | .10¾ | - — |
| Ariz., etc. | lb. | .11 | - — |
| Colo., etc. | lb. | .10¾ | - — |
| other points. | lb. | .10¼ | - — |
| **98% $Pb_3O_4$, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc.** | lb. | .09¾ | - — |
| other points. | lb. | .09½ | - — |
| l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc. | lb. | .10¼ | - — |
| Ariz., etc. | lb. | .10¾ | - — |
| Colo., etc. | lb. | .10½ | - — |
| other points. | lb. | .10 | - — |
| smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc. | lb. | .10¼ | - — |
| Ariz., etc. | lb. | .11¼ | - — |
| Colo., etc. | lb. | .11 | - — |
| other points. | lb. | .10½ | - — |
| **in oil, 95% min., kgs.** | lb. | .14 | - — |
| **Resinate, precip., 28.3% Pb., 160-lb. dms.** | lb. | .17½ | - — |
| **Silicate, bgs.** | lb. | .0730 | - .0780 |
| **Soyate, 26.15% Pb., 50-gal. dms.** | lb. | .22¾ | - — |
| **Stearate, bbls.** | lb. | .31 | - .33 |
| **Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).** | | | |
| **Tallate, 10% Pb., 50-gal. dms.** | lb. | .08¼ | - — |
| **Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld.** | lb. | .11 | - — |
| l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld. | lb. | .11¼ | - — |
| Pac. Cst., ex whse. | lb. | .11½ | - — |
| smaller lots, E. frt. alld. | lb. | .11¼ | - — |
| Pac. Cst., ex whse. | lb. | .11¾ | - — |
| **White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.** | lb. | .06½ | - — |
| dlvd., other points. | lb. | .06¾ | - — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc. | lb. | .06¾ | - — |
| other points. | lb. | .08½ | - — |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Lead, white, basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.** | lb. | .07½ | - — |
| other points. | lb. | .07¾ | - — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc. | lb. | .08 | - — |
| other points. | lb. | .07½ | - — |
| **in oil, consumers, kgs.** | lb. | .13¼ | - .13¾ |
| dealers, 100-lb. kg. | lb. | .11¼ | - .11¼ |
| painters, 100-lb. kg. | lb. | .12¼ | - .12¼ |
| **Lecithin, ea. a, dms., c.l.** | lb. | .35¼ | - — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .36¼ | - .45 |
| **in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.** | lb. | .39½ | - — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .40¾ | - .50 |
| **pure vegetable, bots., 100-lb. lots** | lb. | 2.75 | - — |
| **tech., dms., c.l.** | lb. | .35¼ | - — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .36¼ | - .45 |
| **Lemon peel, bls.** | lb. | .30 | - .35 |
| **Licorice extract, mass, cns.** | lb. | .35 | - .72 |
| powd., bbls. | lb. | .60 | - .68 |
| **root, natural, Indian, bls.** | lb. | .12 | - .14 |
| powder, bbls. | lb. | .18 | - .20 |
| **Russian, bls.** | lb. | .12 | - .18 |
| **Spanish, bls.** | lb. | .12 | - .18 |
| **Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs.** | c.l. works | .04 | - — |
| **Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.—** | | | |
| Adams, Mass. | ton. | 8.00 | - — |
| Annville, Pa. | ton. | 7.50 | - — |
| Bellefonte, Pa. | ton. | 7.50 | - — |
| Berkley, W. Va. | ton. | 7.50 | - — |
| Carey, Ohio. | ton. | 7.00 | - — |
| Cedar Hollow, Pa. | ton. | 8.50 | - — |
| Crab Orchard, Tenn. | ton. | 6.25 | - — |
| Eagle Mountain, Va. | ton. | 7.00 | - — |
| Farnams, Mass. | ton. | 8.00 | - — |
| Gibsonburg, Ohio. | ton. | 7.00 | - — |
| Hannibal, Mo. | ton. | 8.50 | - — |
| Keystone, Ala. | ton. | 6.25 | - — |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | ton. | 6.25 | - — |
| Limedale, Ark. | ton. | 7.00 | - — |
| Longview, Ala. | ton. | 6.25 | - — |
| Manistique, Mich. | ton. | 8.00 | - — |

# HARSHAW DRIERS

## . . . *help maintain delivery schedules*

The delivery of supplies on schedules of clock-like precision is dependent upon the satisfactory performance of each product used in the final manufacturing process.

Harshaw Driers do their part to help keep the production of protective coatings moving steadily along. Each batch is checked carefully against standard specifications for:

1. Metal Content
2. Viscosity
3. Color
4. Stability

When you order Driers—specify Harshaw Driers . . . they will help you to maintain delivery schedules.

**LIQUID DRIERS**
- Uversol Liquids
- Linoresinate Liquids
- Linoleate Liquids
- Lithos
- Pastes

**SOLID DRIERS**
- Uversol Solids
- Linoresinate Solids
- Linoleate Solids
- Soyate Solids
- Fused Resinates

**POWDERED DRIERS**
- Precipitated Resinates
- Drying Salts:
  - Cobalt
  - Lead
  - Manganese
  - Zinc

HARSHAW

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b. Martinsberg, W. Va. | ton. | 7.50 | — |
| Menominee, Mich. | ton. | 8.00 | — |
| Mitchell, Ind. | ton. | 6.50 | — |
| Newala, Ala. | ton. | 6.25 | — |
| Rincon, Cal. | ton. | 13.00 | — |
| Riverton, Va. | ton. | 7.00 | — |
| Ripplemead, Va. | ton. | 7.00 | — |
| Rockland, Me. | ton. | 8.00 | — |
| San Francisco, Cal. | ton. | 13.00 | — |
| Scioto, Ohio | ton. | 6.50 | — |
| Springfield, Mo. | ton. | 7.00 | — |
| Woodville, Ohio | ton. | 7.00 | — |
| York, Pa. | ton. | 9.00 | — |
| Hydrated, paper bags, f.o.b. Adams, Mass. | ton. | 9.00 | — |
| Annville, Pa. | ton. | 9.00 | — |
| Bellefonte, Pa. | ton. | 9.00 | — |
| Berkley, W. Va. | ton. | 9.00 | — |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | ton. | 10.00 | — |
| Carey, Ohio | ton. | 8.50 | — |
| Cedar Hollow, Pa. | ton. | 9.00 | — |
| Crab Orchard, Tenn. | ton. | 9.00 | — |
| Eagle Mountain, Va. | ton. | 8.50 | — |
| Farnams, Mass. | ton. | 9.00 | — |
| Gibsonburg, Ohio | ton. | 9.00 | — |
| Hannibal, Mo. | ton. | 9.00 | — |
| Keystone, Ala. | ton. | 9.00 | — |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | ton. | 9.00 | — |
| Le Roy, Minn. | ton. | 10.00 | — |
| Lime Crest, N. J. | ton, | 8.50 | — |
| Limedale, Ark. | ton. | 9.00 | — |
| Manistique, Mich. | ton. | 9.50 | — |
| Marblehead, Ohio | ton. | 9.50 | — |
| Martinsburg, W. Va. | ton. | 9.00 | — |
| Mitchell, Ind. | ton. | 9.00 | — |
| Newala, Ala. | ton. | 9.00 | — |
| Potoskey, Mich. | ton. | 9.00 | — |
| Port Island, Mich. | ton. | 9.00 | — |
| Rapid City, S. D. | ton. | 12.00 | — |
| Ripplemead, Va. | ton. | 9.00 | — |
| Rockland, Me. | ton. | 9.00 | — |
| San Francisco, Cal. | ton. | 16.00 | — |
| Springfield, Mo. | ton. | 9.00 | — |
| Woodville, Ohio | ton. | 9.00 | — |
| York, Pa. | ton. | 9.00 | — |
| Lime, spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass. | ton. | 9.50 | — |
| Annville, Pa. | ton. | 9.50 | — |
| Bellefonte, Pa. | ton. | 9.50 | — |
| Carey, Ohio | ton. | 11.00 | — |
| Farnams, Mass. | ton. | 10.00 | — |
| Gibsonburg, Ohio | ton. | 11.00 | — |
| Lime Crest, N. J. | ton. | 9.00 | — |
| Ohio | ton. | 11.00 | — |
| Scioto, Ohio | ton. | 10.00 | — |
| Woodville, Ohio | ton. | 11.00 | — |
| York, Pa. | ton. | 9.50 | — |
| **Lime salts (see Calcium).** | | | |
| Lime-ammonia-nitrogen,[6] 20.5% N (See Ammonia, Nitrate, Limestone). | | | |
| Linalool, cns. | lb. | 7.25 | - 8.00 |
| Linalyl acetate, cns. | lb. | 3.60 | - 3.75 |
| Linden flowers with leaves, bls.. | lb. | .90 | - 1.00 |
| Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l. | ton. | 45.00 | — |
| 32%, bulk, c.l. | ton. | 43.00 | — |
| Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash. | lb. | .08¼ | — |
| other points | lb. | .09 | — |
| l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. | lb. | .08¾ | — |
| Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. | lb. | .09¼ | — |
| Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo. | lb. | .09 | — |
| Other points | lb. | .08¼ | — |
| Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc. | lb. | .09¼ | — |
| Ariz., etc. | lb. | .09¾ | — |
| Colo., etc. | lb. | .09⅛ | — |
| Other points | lb. | .09 | — |
| Rockland, Me. | ton. | 10.00 | — |
| Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald. | lb. | 1.90 | — |
| smaller lots, works. | lb. | 1.92 | - 1.95 |
| Carbonate, NF,, 250-lb. bbls., kgs. | lb. | 1.25 | - 1.30 |
| Chloride, jars. | lb. | 1.68 | - 1.70 |
| Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs. | lb. | 1.40 | - 1.45 |
| Fluoride, bbls. | lb. | 2.45 | - 2.60 |
| Hydroxide, jars. | lb. | 1.35 | - 1.40 |
| Iodide, 5-lb. bots. | lb. | 5.30 | — |
| 25-lb. jars. | lb. | 5.05 | — |
| Stearate, fib. dms., 3 tons, works. | lb. | .50 | — |
| Lithopone,[1] ordinary, bgs. (20 tons). | lb. | .04¼ | — |
| smaller lots. | lb. | .04½ | — |
| bbls., c.l. (20 tons) | lb. | .04¼ | — |
| smaller lots. | lb. | .04¾ | — |
| titanate,[6] (high-strength), bgs., c.l. | lb. | .0560 | — |
| smaller lots. | lb. | .0585 | — |
| bbls., c.l. | lb. | .0585 | — |
| smaller lots. | lb. | .0610 | — |
| Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher. | | | |
| Liverwort leaves, bls. | lb. | .85 | - .90 |
| Lobelia herb, bls. | lb. | 1.00 | - 1.05 |
| Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks. | oz. | 35.50 | -38.00 |
| Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls. | lb. | .28 | — |
| No. 2, bbls. | lb. | .26 | — |
| extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls. | lb. | .14 | — |
| No. 2, bbls. | lb. | .13 | — |
| No. 3, bbls. | lb. | .12¼ | — |
| No. 4, bbls. | lb. | .10 | — |
| solid, No. 1, bxs. | lb. | .23¼ | — |
| No. 2, bxs. | lb. | .21½ | — |
| **Lovage (ligusticum actae folium) root, dom., bls.** | **lb.** | **1.20** | **- 1.35** |
| **Lupulin, NF, tins** | **lb.** | **8.00** | **-10.00** |
| **Lycopodium, USP, cs** | **lb.** | **2.75** | **- 3.00** |

## M

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs. | lb. | .77 | - .78 |
| Banda, cs. | lb. | .93 | Nom. |
| West Indian, bgs. | lb. | .62 | - .63 |
| broken, bgs. | lb. | .55 | - .56 |
| Madder, Dutch, bbls. | lb. | .24 | - .30 |
| Magnesia arsenate,[1,6] dms. | lb. | .153 | - .18 |
| Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works. | lb. | .26 | — |
| Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs. | lb. | .06¼ | — |
| bbls. | lb. | .07½ | — |
| kgs. | lb. | .08¾ | — |
| l.c.l., bgs. | lb. | .07¼ | — |
| bbls. | lb. | .08½ | — |
| kgs. | lb. | .09¾ | — |
| Zone 2, c.l., bgs. | lb. | .06¼ | — |
| bbls. | lb. | .07½ | — |
| kgs. | lb. | .08¾ | — |
| l.c.l., bgs. | lb. | .07 | — |
| bbls. | lb. | .08¼ | — |
| kgs. | lb. | .09½ | — |
| USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs. | lb. | .06 | — |
| bbls. | lb. | .08½ | — |
| kgs. | lb. | .09¾ | — |
| l.c.l., bgs. | lb. | .09 | — |
| bbls. | lb. | .09½ | — |
| kgs. | lb. | .10¾ | — |
| Zone 2, c.l., bgs. | lb. | .06¼ | — |
| bbls. | lb. | .06½ | — |
| kgs. | lb. | .09¾ | — |
| l.c.l., bgs. | lb. | .08¼ | — |
| bbls. | lb. | .09¼ | — |
| kgs. | lb. | .10½ | — |

Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa. and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. Phillipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l. incl., dlvd. storedoor.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. | lb. | .12¾ | — |
| flake, bbls., c.l., works. | ton. | 32.00 | — |
| l.c.l., works. | ton. | 39.00 | -42.00 |
| Fluoride, bbls. | lb. | .40 | - .50 |
| Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs. | lb. | .29 | - .30 |
| Hypophosphite, cns. | lb. | 1.45 | — |
| Laurate, bbls. | lb. | .33 | - .35 |
| Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined). | | | |
| Peroxide, 15%, dms., works. | lb. | 1.00 | - 1.35 |
| Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls., | lb. | .60 | — |
| Silicate (see Talc). | | | |
| Silicofluoride, bbls. | lb. | .08 | - .09 |
| Stearate, bbls. | lb. | .31 | - .32 |
| Sulphate (see Epsom salt). | | | |
| Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts. | lb. | .37 | — |
| smaller lots, dms. | lb. | .42 | — |
| Magnesite, cal., powd., bags, f.o.b. mines, Calif. | ton. | 58.75 | — |
| dead-burnt[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash. | ton. | 22.00 | -32.00 |
| Maleic anhydride[6] drs., c.l. | lb. | .25 | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .26 | — |
| Malva flowers, black, bls. | lb. | No stocks | |
| blue, bls. | lb. | No stocks | |
| **Leaves, bls.** | **lb.** | **.38** | **- .40** |
| **Manaca root, bls.** | **lb.** | **.23** | **- .24** |
| Mandrake root, bls. | lb. | .23 | - .25 |
| Manganese acetate, dms. | lb. | .25½ | — |
| Arsenate,[6] bgs. | lb. | .12 | - .12¼ |
| Borate, tech., bbls. | lb. | .16 | - .18 |
| Carbonate, bbls. | lb. | .19 | — |
| Chloride, anhyd., bbls. | lb. | .15 | - .18 |
| Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works | ton. | 74.00 | — |
| 5-15 tons, works. | ton. | 77.00 | — |
| smaller lots, works. | ton. | 82.00 | — |
| Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works. | ton. | 74.00 | — |
| l.c.l., 5 tons, works. | ton. | 77.00 | — |
| smaller lots, works. | ton. | 82.00 | — |
| burlap bgs., c.l., works, | ton. | 71.75 | — |
| l.c.l., 5 tons, works. | ton. | 74.75 | — |
| smaller lots, works. | ton. | 79.75 | — |
| paper bgs., c.l., works. | ton. | 76.00 | — |
| l.c.l., 5 tons, works. | ton. | 78.00 | — |
| Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. | lb. | 3.05 | — |
| 100-lb. lots. | lb. | 3.15 | — |
| cns., 25 lbs. | lb. | 3.27 | — |
| Hydrate, bbls., dlvd. | lb. | .26 | — |
| Iodide, bots., 5 lbs. | lb. | 5.70 | — |
| jars, 25 lbs. | lb. | 5.55 | — |
| Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms. | lb. | .20 | — |
| solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls. | lb. | .22 | — |
| Naphthenate, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms. | gal. | .16 | — |
| Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls. | lb. | .09 | - .10½ |
| precip., dms. | lb. | .14½ | - .16½ |
| Soyate, 8.2% Mn, 50-gal. dms. | lb. | .22 | — |
| Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. | lb. | No stocks | |
| feed grade, 77-80%, bgs. | lb. | .04 | - .05 |
| fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East. | ton. | 59.50 | — |
| fert., 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati. | ton. | 68.50 | — |
| industrial grade, 80%, $MnSO_4$, bgs. | lb. | .05 | - .05¾ |
| Tallate, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms. | lb. | .09 | — |
| Mangrove bark, E. Afr., if and when available, bgs., based on freight $18, insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers' account. | ton. | 65.00 | -68.00 |
| Manna flake, cs. | lb. | No stocks | |
| Mannitol,[6] com'l grade, bbls., works. | lb. | .35 | - .40 |
| reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works. | lb. | .35 | — |
| Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points. | ton. | 14.50 | -20.00 |
| kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago. | ton. | 17.50 | -25.00 |
| Marjoram, Argentine, bls. | lb. | .29 | - .30 |
| California, French type, bls., f.o.b. Pacific Coast. | lb. | .45 | - .46 |
| Chilean, bls. | lb. | .25 | - .26 |
| Matico leaves, bls. | lb. | .22 | - .29 |
| **Menadione, USP, bots.** | **gram.** | **.10** | **—** |
| Menthol, tech., synth., cns. | lb. | 5.00 | - 6.00 |
| USP,[1] natural, cns. | lb. | 13.25 | -13.50 |
| synth., cns. | lb. | 13.00 | — |
| racemic, cns. | lb. | 6.00 | - 9.15 |
| Menthyl salicylate, tins. | lb. | 3.00 | - 3.10 |
| Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10% tubs. | lb. | .70 | - .72 |
| 30%, pails. | lb. | 1.20 | - 1.31 |
| 50%, pails. | lb. | 1.64 | - 1.66 |
| Mercury (see Quicksilver). | | | |
| Ammoniated (see White precipitate). | | | |
| Bichloride[3] (see Corrosive sublimate). | | | |
| Bisulphate,[3] dms. | lb. | 2.37 | - 2.39 |
| Chloride,[3] (see Calomel). | | | |
| Cyanide,[3] cryst., powd. | lb. | 2.62 | — |
| Iodide,[3] red, NF, dms., kgs. | lb. | 4.30 | — |
| yellow, fib. dms., kgs. | lb. | 4.40 | — |
| Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment). | | | |
| Oxide,[3] NF (see Red, precipitated). | | | |
| tech. (see Red, mercury oxide) | | | |
| yellow, NF VI, fib. dms. | lb. | 2.94 | - 2.99 |
| red,[3] NF (see Red, precipitate). | | | |
| tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide). | | | |

A NAME TO KEEP IN MIND

HERE'S WHY.. *Sheffalloy* currently designates a remarkable war-time collapsible tube metal developed by our research staff. It's a combination of less critical alloys, treated according to our exclusive *Sheffield Process*.. a method of mixing, melting, and tempering the metals to a degree of pliable toughness unapproached in the history of collapsible tube manufacture! Sheffalloy has maintained collapsible tube dependability for many military and civilian uses. It has permitted huge savings in tin and other vital alloys, contributing substantially to the war effort. Sheffalloy (Sheffield Process) is a good name to keep in mind! It will always prove a dependable guide towards the toughest.. *the strongest*.. tubes you can buy.

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3132 S. CANAL STREET, CHICAGO 16 • NEW LONDON, CONN. • W. K. SHEFFIELD, V. P., 500 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 18
THE WILCO COMPANY, 6800 McKINLEY AVE., LOS ANGELES 1

Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns. lb. 1.62 - 1.67
dms. ..... lb. 1.55 - 1.57
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd.. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., divd..... lb. .12 - —
tanks ..... lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg. 15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,3,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R., gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or divd...gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or divd..gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .43 - —
3, divd. S. P. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or divd...gal. .51½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in Zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered Zone 4 price or at the Zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, dms., c.l., divd., lb. .0722- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, divd...lb. .0947- —
single dms., divd.....lb. .0947- —
smaller cont., divd.....lb. .1447- —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., divd., lb. .1122- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, divd...lb. .1247- —
single dms., divd.....lb. .1347- —
smaller cont., divd.....lb. .1847- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..gal. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l.. same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by Group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis, gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis, gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .84½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums extra by Group B. Sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1. gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .53 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate,[6] ctns.....lb. .55 - 1.00
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75

Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., cyl. mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .36 - .40

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Methyl cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. No stocks
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
tech., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23½- .24½
Oleate, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
Methylcellulose, standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.s lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .28 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs.100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10

Methylpentanediol, com'l, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.43.50 - —
wet-grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs..lb. .04 - —
1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l.lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —

Mica, dry grd., quotes works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls..lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A..lb. .14½- —
Zone B.....lb. .14¾- —

Milk powder Zones are:—Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B., Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I. and Vt.

whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits)

Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .13 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .13½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.29.00 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.34.60 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area No. 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[5] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis....lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23½- —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylaniliin, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .63 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).

O WHERE ARE OUR WANDERING
Liquid Chlorine
CONTAINERS???
Please return any empty Liquid Chlorine Containers in your plant . . . promptly.
Although we have sufficient containers on hand . . . their prompt return helps us all keep production rolling smoothly.
Thank you.
IDLE CYLINDERS MEAN IDLE MATERIAL AND LOST PRODUCTION
PENNSYLVANIA SALT
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Chemicals
1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.
NEW YORK • CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • PITTSBURGH • CINCINNATI
MINNEAPOLIS • WYANDOTTE • TACOMA

Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz. No prices
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.15 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 1.40 - 2.05
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .75 - —
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .16 - .16¼
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Myrobalans,[6] J1, whole, bgs., frt. guar., insurance $1. Any difference for buyers' account..ton. 60.00 -63.00
crushed, same basis.....ton. 71.00 -75.00
J2, whole, bgs., same basis... ton. 51.00 -54.00

# N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene,[2,6] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .031 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .027[9] —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .032[7]- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .06 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis...lb. .06¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton. 12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton. 15.50 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Neroline, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6,8] carbonate, bbls....lb. .34 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6,8] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6,8] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine, sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs., works, frt. prepaid..lb. .8660- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .1015- —
Nicotinamide,[6] USP, dms....kilo. 13.25 -13.55
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb. 17.00 -18.00
Nitercake, bulk works.....ton. 16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .09 - —
tanks.....lb. .07 - —
5-7, 40-60 cps., same basis. lb. .27 -
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-7, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol in manufacture is charged extra. A used Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen, solut.,[6] tanks...ton N. 106.21 - — Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va.
Nitrogenous process tankage,[7] bulk, works.....unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.60 + 4.40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane [A], dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Chinese, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., grinding, bgs., lb. .45 - .46
100's, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
West Indian, No. 1, futures, bgs..lb. .34¼- .34¾
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .08¼- .09
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

# O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. drms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artf. (see Benzaldehyde).
bitter, F.P.A.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
natural, USP, bots.....lb. Nominal
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Angelica root, bots.....lb. 125.00 -140.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Russian, cns...lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 4.25
natural, Italian, coppers...lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Brazilian, cns.....lb. 10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. No stocks
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns...lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Mexican (see lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
redistilled, USP X, cns....lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Calamus, cns.....lb. 22.50 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 12.50 -14.00
rectified, cns.....lb. 15.00 -17.50
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb. 17.00 -20.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb. 19.00 -21.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 12.00 Nom.
Castor,[1] blown, dms., returnable, l.c..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l.lb. .14 - —
cns.....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks.....lb. .13 - —
dehyd., bodied, dms., c.l....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1830- —
tanks.....lb. .1750- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .1690- —
tanks.....lb. .1650- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks.....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09½- .09¾
l.c.l.....lb. .10½- .11
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .12 - .12½
l.c.l.....lb. .13 - .13½
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l .lb. .12¾- .12½
l.c.l.....lb. .13½- .13¾
Cedarleaf[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.85
Cedarwood, dms.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Celery, bots.....lb. 19.00 -22.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .70 - .75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots....lb. 32.50 -35.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .90 - .95
Java, cns.....lb. No stocks
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,6] Ceylon, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0885- —
Cochin type, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0935- —
Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0835- —
ret. dms.....lb. .0885- .0985
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .85 - .88
tankcar.....gal. .83 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, bbls., dms..gal. 2.30 - 2.40
Coriander, bots.....lb. 30.00 -35.00
Corn,[1,5] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .16¾
tanks.....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .03½- —
Cottonseed,[1,5] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms..lb. .16¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tankcar, dlvd. E..lb. .07⅜- —
raw, 50%, tankcar, dlvd. E., lb. .03⅜- —
salad, l.c.l., ret. dms....lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. No prices.
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 10.00 - —
Cypress, bots.....lb. 5.00 -12.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 10.00 Nom.
weed, bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.09 - 1.20
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Fishliver,[1,5] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram..... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram, per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb. 12.00 Nom.
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 10.00 -11.00
Russian, cns.....lb. 15.50 - —
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.10
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 20.00 -22.50
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Juniper berry, dom., bots...lb. 10.00 -15.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Lard,[5] common, 1 bbl.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
Winter, strained, bbls...lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
ined, bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices.
Lavandin, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Lavender flower, French., cns., lb. No prices
Russian, cns.....lb. 11.00 -11.50
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Terpeneless.....lb. 25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Mexican, seed, cns.....lb. No stocks
wood, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns...lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns...lb. 12.50 -13.50
Linseed,[1] raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1510- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1600- .1690
tankcar.....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon.....lb. .1470- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Linseed replacement, dms...lb. .1310- .1510
tankcar.....lb. .1270- .1470
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex-tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼

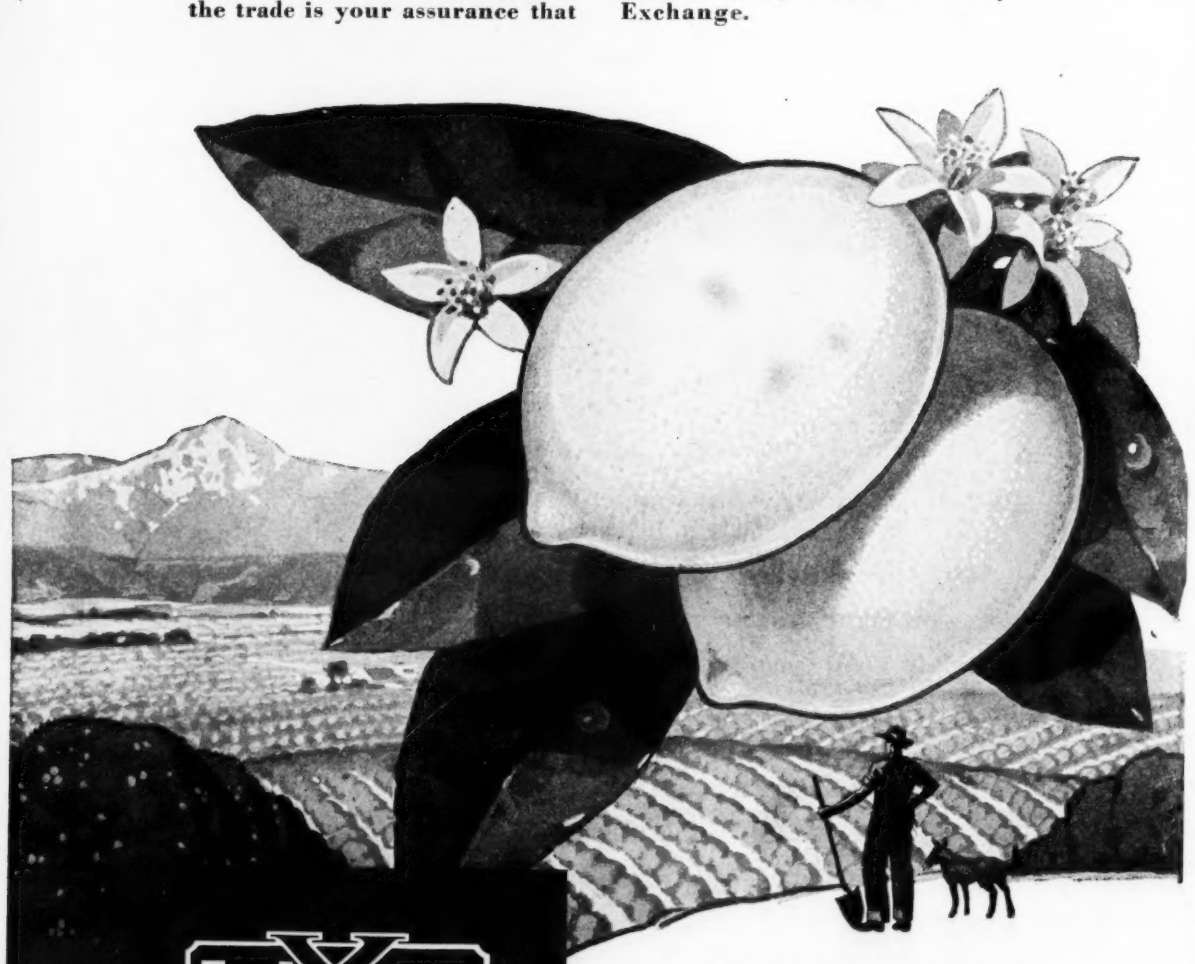

# FIRST IN AMERICA

# BY MORE THAN 4 TO 1

Over 80% of all the Lemon Oil used in America is *Exchange* Lemon Oil—over four of every five pounds.

This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your assurance that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers FLAVOR, CLARITY and UNIFORMITY not found in any other Lemon Oil.

When you buy Lemon Oil... buy Exchange.



Exchange
OIL OF
LEMON
U. S. P.

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*Distributors for:*
**CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE**
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

*Producing Plant:*
EXCHANGE LEMON PRODUCTS CO., CORONA, CALIF.

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Oil, lubricating, at ref'y, ex tax,
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - —
300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .29 - .31
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .31 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .0860- —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tankcars .....lb. .1220- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. No stocks
Mustard seed,[6] exp., dms....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot, 15° c.l., bbls....gal. 1.90 - —
20°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, bbls.... .....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb. 200.00 -300.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Oiticica, liquid, dms., c.l....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Oleo,[5] No. 1, bbls.....lb. .13¼ Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., ½%-3% f.f.a., works, dms..gal. 4.30 - 4.80
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks
foots, dms.....lb. No stocks
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
30% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
65% (69% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.00 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Messina, USP, coppers..lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 4.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.....lb. 97.00 -100.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,5] Niger, dms.....lb. .0865- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, same basis..lb. .05¼- —
330° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08½- —
10/25 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- —
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 20.00 Nom.
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill..lb. .13 - —
bleached, deod., tankcar....lb. .1501- —
hydrogenated, tanks.....lb. .1573- .1578
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, divd. E..lb. .08 - —
raw, 50% ,tanks, divd. E..lb. .04 - —
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. 4.10 - 4.25
import, cns.....lb. No prices
Peppermint, natural, dms....lb. 7.50 - —
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 8.05 - 8.22
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms., lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.35 - 4.50
Pine,[1,6] ret. dms., c.l., divd. E. gal. .63 - .63½
l.c.l., ret. dms., divd. E.gal. .73 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 3.15
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind..gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —
* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.
Rapeseed,[1,5] bulk, New Orleans. lb. .1156½- —
Red,[1] dist., dms., divd.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, divd.....lb. .12½- —
double dist., ret. dms.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
Saponified, same prices.
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. 30.00 -40.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms. lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3d rectified.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 8.25 Nom.
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.60 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns., case lots....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast..gal. .06¾- —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.lb. .1300- —
tankcars .....lb. .1220- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Sesame,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,5] crude, tanks, Decatur..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1296- .1335
tanks .....lb. .1256- —
deod., Winter, tankcar.....lb. .1393- —
ret. dms.....lb. .1500- .1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, divd. E..lb. .07½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, divd E.lb. .05¼- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1388- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sperm, bleach, 35°, dms.....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce,[1] cns, dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Sunflower, refined,[5] tanks...lb. .1438- —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works. ton. 53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 58.65 -63.65
tanks, works.....ton. 40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Tar,[1] pine, dms., c.l., divd. E. cities..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, divd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.00

Oil, tung,[1] dms., c.l.....lb. .39 - .39½
l.c.l. .....lb. .39½- .40
tanks .....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphorated),
Turpentine rectified, USP, cns., dms..lb. .25 - —
Vetiver, Bourbon, bots.....lb. 25.00 -30.00
Whale,[5] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .40 - .48
65-75 vis., c.l.....gal. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .40 - .43
USP, 80/90 vis., dms. extra, c.l..gal. .37 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .43 - .46
95/105 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .41½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .47½- .50½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .46 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .52 - .55
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .48 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - .57
175/185 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .57½- .60½
200/210 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .54 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .60 - .63
320-330 vis., c.l.....gal. .60 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .66 - .69
335/345 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .61 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .67 - .70
San Francisco, 55, 70 and 85 vis., ret. iron dms., 65 dms..gal. .40 - —
64-1 dms.....gal. .42 - .45
100 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .49½- —
64-1 dms.....gal. .51½- .54½
145 vs., 65 dms.....gal. .57 - —
64-1 dms.....gal. .59 - .62
180 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .60½- —
64-1 dms.....gal. .62½- .65½
340 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .72 - —
64-1 dms.....gal. .74 - .77
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns. lb. 6.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).

Oil, wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed,[1] cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb. 9.50 -10.00
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.....lb. .1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cas., 50-lb. lots lb. 13.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 13.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, cadmium selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Dinitroanilin toner,[1].....lb. 1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1,5] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] bbls., works..lb. .80 - 1.05
kgs. .....lb. .80 - —
Persian,[1] bbls.....lb. .80 - .45
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12½- —
other points.....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .13 - —
other points.....lb. .12½- —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs., lb. .10½- .11
sweet, bls.....lb. .16 - .20

Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs..lb. .09 - .09½
flat leaf, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Orris root, African, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .90 - .95
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Verona, bls.....lb. No stocks
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .25 - .27
Orthocresol,[2,4] 30.4° C, Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
29.0° C, Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .43 - .55
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls...lb. .23 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

# P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Papaverine natural, synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.35
sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35


# ★ FLORANOL

A single chemical used in compounding Rose Odors. Blends with or replaces Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol.

*Samples on Request.*

# ★ CYCLAMAL

*The Accepted Basis for Floral Perfumes*

*(Lily of the Valley, Lilac, etc.)*

A single chemical having properties most desired by perfumers.

*Great Strength*

**(5 times stronger than Hydroxy Citronellal with which it blends well.) Result: Economy.**

PERSISTENT IN ODOR — FREEDOM FROM DISCOLORATION
FREEDOM FROM IRRITATION — CYCLAMAL IS OF 100% PURITY

Manufactured in the U.S.A.

# ★ AMERICAN DISTILLED OILS

*bring you the*

*Fragrance of the Pine Forest*

**PURE OILS DISTILLED ESPECIALLY FOR US**

*Exceptionally Fine Quality*

**Oil of Spruce** — **Oil of Balsam Fir American**
**Oil of Cedar Leaf American Pure** — **Oil of Pine Needles American**

They come to you as they come from the still in the state of absolute purity. Samples will convince you of the added value to be had from these Pure Quality Oils.

# ★ ALDEHYDES

**ALDEHYDE C-8** **ALDEHYDE C-10** **ALDEHYDE 12-M**
**ALDEHYDE C-16** **ALDEHYDE C-18**

***Requests for samples on your firm's letterhead will be promptly answered.***

*Aromatics Division*
**GENERAL DRUG COMPANY**
**125 Barclay St., New York 7, N. Y.**

9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 — 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Paprika,[1] Chilean, choice, bgs.lb. .34½- .35
Portuguese, choice, bgs.....lb. .41 - .42
extra fancy, bgs.....lb. .39 - .40
good, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Spanish, fancy, futures, bgs., lb. .50 - .50½
fair, bgs.....lb. No stocks
good, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Para-anisidin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks...lb. .32 - —
Paracresol,[6] bbls., wks.....lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
120-122 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0620- —
123-124 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0520- —
125-127 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0560- —
127-129 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0585- —
128-130 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0595- —
130-132 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0615- —
132-134 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0640- —
135-137 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0715- —
140-142 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0810- —
146-148 ASTM, same basis. lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.

Paraformaldehyde,[2,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 99%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .12 - —
and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.....lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroaniline, kgs., works..lb. .43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.. works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .48 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .27
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - .28
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .36
Pectin, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Penicillin,[6] hospitals, institutions, ampules, per 100,000 units. 2.40 - 2.60
for gov. purchases, ampules, per 100,000 units. 1.50 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd., lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
Tetra-acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] 28°-36° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .07½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., gal. .16 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —

Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs...lb .10 - —
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .1050- —
4 to 24 bgs.....lb. .1100- —
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, new crop, bgs..lb. .31 - .31¼
sports, old crop, bgs....lb. .45 - .46
Congo, bgs.....lb. .25 Nom.
Louisiana, sports, bgs....lb. .43 Nom.
longs, old crop, bgs....lb. .28½- .29
Mombassa, bgs.....lb. .24¾ Nom.
Niger, fair, bgs.....lb. .23 Nom.
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .22½ Nom.
Unganda, washed, bgs...lb. No stocks
soft, c.l., dms.....lb. .1161 Nom.
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs.....lb. .1295 Nom.
Peppermint, USP, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Import, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[6] d m s., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950

Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), ... J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l..lb. .021 - —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.lb. .024 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .028 - —

Petrolatum, USP, amber, dms., c.l...lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04½- —
extra amber, dms., c.l.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04½- —
cream, c.l., dms.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07 - —
snow, c.l., dms.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07¾- —
soft, c.l., dms.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
Deposit on ret. dms. $4.
Petrolatum prices dms. extra, ret.

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades..bbl. .93 - 1.01
Illinois.....bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County..bbl. 1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas.....bbl. .86 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas.....bbl. .85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania.....bbl. 1.31 - 3.00
Texas, Gulf Coast.....bbl. 1.06 - 1.80
North, North-Central.....bbl. 1.01 - 1.25
West.....bbl. .70 - 1.12
Panhandle.....bbl. 1.10 - 1.22
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.60 - 1.77
Wyoming.....bbl. 1.12 - —

Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —

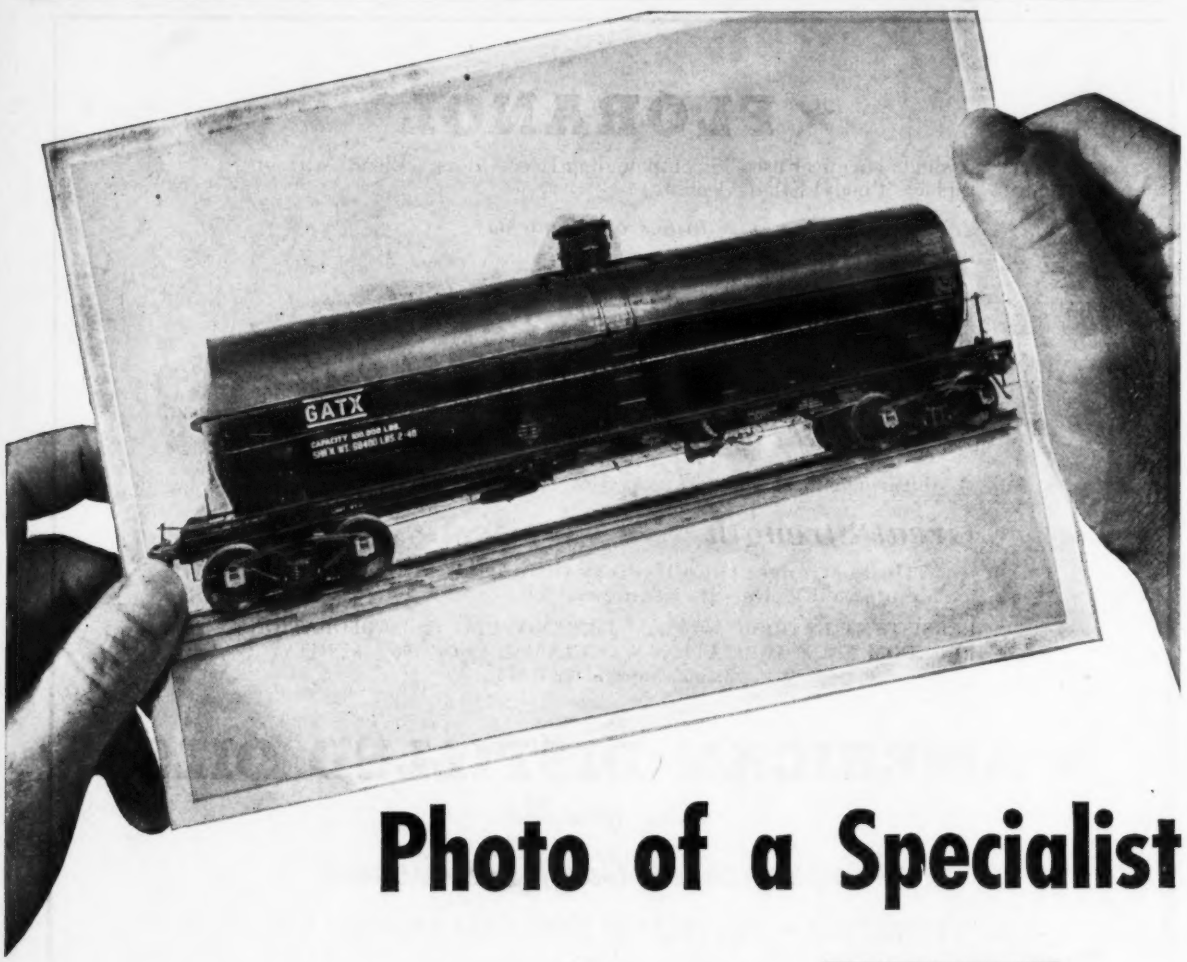
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—
Arkansas, No. 1.....gal. .04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.....gal. .03½- —
California, heavy.....bbl. 1.10 - —
light.....bbl. 1.20 - —
diesel.....gal. .04 - —
stove dist.....gal. .05 - —
Group 3, No. 3.....gal. .08½- —
Group 3, No. 5.....bbl. .85 - —
No. 6.....bbl. .80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6.....bbl. .85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 2.....gal. .03⅝- —
No. 6.....bbl. .90 - —
14-16.....bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1.gal. .07 - .07¼
No. 2.....gal. .07 - .0805
No. 3.....gal. .06¾- .07¼
36-40 gravity.....gal. .07 - .07¼
bunker C, Baltimore, Md..bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Charleston, Mass.....bbl. 1.60 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 1.60 - —
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 1.65 - 2.07
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Portland, Me.....bbl. 1.80 - —
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Wilmington, N. C.....bbl. 1.65 - —

Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles. gal. .11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.....gal. .12 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.....gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11¼- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks, gal. .07¼- —
toluol type, tanks..gal. .07¾- .07½

Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-222 b.r., tanks.. gal. .10¼- —
198-200 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal. .10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...lb. .09 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¼- —
tankwagon, Baltimore.....gal. .12 - .14
Boston.....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1630- —
Buffalo.....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago.....gal. .13½- —
Detroit.....gal. .1580- —
Hartford.....gal. .1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee.....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis.....gal. .1420- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.)....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh.....gal. .129 - —
Providence.....gal. .13 - —
Rochester.....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse.....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .13 - —

Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
tankwagon, Newark.....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport.....gal. .1730- —
Chicago.....gal. .1380- —
Detroit.....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee.....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis.....gal. .1420- —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, No. 1, over 76% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J. gal. .21¼- —
No. 2, over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
No. 3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
No. 8, tanks, same basis.. gal. .228 - —
No. 30, tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond.....gal. .11¼- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77 190 i.p.b., 310 e.p. tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles.. gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....lb. .07¼- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06¼- —
tankwagons, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago.....gal. .1380- —
Detroit.....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee.....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis.....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gals.)....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh.....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —

Solvent, rubber at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco). gal. .25½- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½


# Photo of a Specialist

This General American tank car is designed to carry a particular liquid at correct temperature and pressure. Many GATX cars are similar specialists. Many have made it possible for hard-to-handle chemicals, for the first time, to reach new markets and wider industrial use.

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## GENERAL AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION

***Builders and Operators of Specialized Railroad Freight Cars ★ Bulk Liquid Storage Terminals ★ Pressure Vessels and other Welded Equipment ★ Aerocoach Motor Coaches ★ Process Equipment of all kinds ★ Fruit and Vegetable Precooling Service***

Petroleum solvent, Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07¼- .07½
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Petroleum xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent.
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[2,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¼- .10¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .92
yellow, flb. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. shipt..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.45 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 7.90
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms..lb. 13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb. 12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,8] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, car at mine, c.l....long ton. 2.20 - —
70%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 2.60 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 3.20 - —
75-74% b.p.l., MPR, 240 provisions, same basis, long ton. 4.20 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.20 - —
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
30% $P_2O_5$ minimum, short ton. 2.90 - —
31%, $P_2O_5$ minimum, short ton. 3.10 - —
70%, basis 32%, $P_2O_5$ minimum..short ton. 3.45 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70%-68% b.p.l., 5% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis, long ton. 5.00 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 51½% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.50 - —
refinery ground, same basis, long ton. 4.65 - —
30% $P_2O_5$, same basis..... long ton. 4.65 - —
31% $P_2O_5$, same basis..... short ton. 4.95 - —
32% $P_2O_5$, same basis..... short ton. 5.20 - —
33% $P_2O_5$, same basis..... short ton. 5.70 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphorus,[6] red, amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .35 - —
yellow,[6] dms.....lb. .25 - —
cs.....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinetar, retort, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .35¾- —
l.c.l., works, dms. incl..gal. .32¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .27 - —
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb. 16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[3] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.lb. .06½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .06½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs...lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Canadian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
domestic, blue, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Turkish, futures, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .30
cns.....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms..lb. .25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —

Potash carbonate, cal., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l. works..lb. .05½- —
dms l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
42% basis, dms.....lb. .08¼- .08½
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chromate,[6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Chlorate,[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .16 - .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .33½- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide,[6] dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.45 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —

Potash iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[5] 22% $K_2O$, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M..... unit-ton. .20 - —
Potash, manure salt, dom., 22% $K_2O$, seasonal contract discounts to March 31, 1945, 12%.
25% $K_2O$, same basis..... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63% $K_2O$, bulk, ex vessel, ports..... unit-ton. .53¼- —
Seasonal contract discounts to March 31, 1945, 12%.
granular, 50-52% $K_2O$..... unit-ton. .53½- —
Russian,[5] future shipt., subject to safe arrival..unit-ton. .53¾- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of $K_2O$ less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of $K_2O$ less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
tech., fine gran., bbls., dms., lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09¾- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —

Potash silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, gran.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% $K_2SO_4$, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton. 36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz. 14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40% $K_2SO_4$, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton. 26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .06¾- —

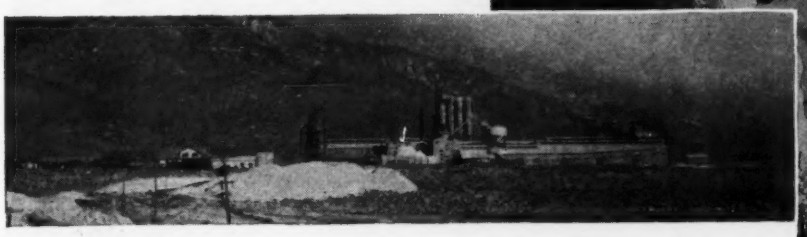

# COLUMBIA makes another contribution to national industrial progress...

## Pacific Coast Production

The entire nation looks ahead to the continued expansion of Pacific Coast industry, so necessary to America's future. Columbia is proud to join with the hundreds of industries which will help to add this important chapter to American industrial history.

As announced recently, the Pacific Alkali Company has become a Columbia division. Pacific's rich alkali deposits provide the source of an abundance of essential industrial chemicals. And the production and distribution facilities of Columbia combine to guarantee that these needs of industry, up and down the Pacific Coast, will be efficiently and economically served.

This expansion of Columbia facilities is another example of its progressive policy which seeks not only to serve the immediate needs of its customers throughout the nation, but to anticipate them to as great an extent as possible.



**OWENS LAKE,** *Rich Source of Alkalies for the Pacific Coast*

Owens Lake is a natural deposit of alkalies consisting principally of Soda Ash, Borax and Sesqui-Carbonates . . . chemicals essential in numerous industrial processes. Located 220 miles to the north of Los Angeles, Owens Lake is served by the Southern Pacific railroad.

**COLUMBIA CHEMICALS**

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
COLUMBIA CHEMICAL DIVISION
GRANT BUILDING · PITTSBURGH 19, PA.

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CLEVELAND · PHILADELPHIA · MINNEAPOLIS · CHARLOTTE · LOS ANGELES

Propyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .66 - .66
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi. ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .38 - .40
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1,6] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, bbls., works....gal. 9.25 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 7.15 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 10.65 - —
flowers, coarse-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .31½- —
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2° ret. dms., same basis. lb. .45 - .45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long tons. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyronate, dms., works.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton. 10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton. 13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton. 11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, c.s., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
dense, white, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., wks. lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works..lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works...lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works...lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

## Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract,[1,6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account .....lb. .05⅝- .06⅞
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06⅛- .06⅜
dissolved, 33% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04125- .0650
tanks, works.....lb. .03625- —
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¼- —
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1] flasks (76 lbs. net). Mark 166.00 Nom.
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns..oz. 1.06 + .13½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .60 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophospnate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs....oz. .99 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge: See note under Quinine.
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .50

## R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Red, alizarin lake,[6] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works, lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Orange (see Orange).
Carmine, 40, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .85 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¼- .09¾
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works, lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Lithotoner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.62 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works..lb. .32 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para[3] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works, lb. .55 Nom.
lake, alizarin, kgs., works, lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.77 - 2.79
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
powd., bbls.....lb. .80 - .85
Riboflavin, bots., 100 grams.kilo. 200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option, lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13¾- .14½
Rosin, gum[1]:—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.90 - —
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.97 - —
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.60 - —
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.64 - —
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.66 - —
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.66 - —
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.72 - —
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.88 - —
W.G., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.13 - —
W.W., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Wood, F.F.,[1] dms., c.l..100 lbs. 4.32½- 4.85
l.c.l. .....lb. 4.62½- 4.65
Rotenone,[1,6] CP, bbls., works.lb. 10.90 - —
extract, liq., dms., works..... per unit. 1.05 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.ton. 25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .70 - .75

## S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .32 - .35
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Spanish, tins.....lb. 42.00 - 43.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.25


# Steady Hands . . .

*View of Kettle Room at Niagara Alkali Plant*

NIAGARA has greatly expanded its facilities to meet the enormous war demands for electro-chemical products. Thus as we turn to meet the growing peacetime requirements we remain "steady hands" at the job of producing materials for which Niagara has won an outstanding reputation as a quality house. This is assurance of continued good service and improved quality to those old customers who have relied upon Niagara for many years. And to new customers it means confidence in obtaining the highest standards of quality and the most experienced technical cooperation in the postwar era when electro-chemical products will be in increasing demand.

**Niagara ALKALI COMPANY**

60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

CAUSTIC POTASH • CAUSTIC SODA • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CARBONATE OF POTASH • LIQUID CHLORINE

Sage,[1] Calif., Dalmatian type, bls., f.o.b. Pacific Coast..lb. .80 - .81
leucophylla, bgs., Pacific Coast lb. .55 - .60
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
fair, bls.....lb. .14½- .15
Greek type, fair, bls.....lb. .33 - .33½
good, bls.....lb. .38 - .38½
Palestine, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .17⅝- .18¼
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.40 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., fran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.200.00 -210.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
select, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, Spanish, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
dom., bls., f.o.b. Calif.....lb. .82 - .83
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs, 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, lbs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .19 - .22
siftings, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs. lb. No stocks
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[6] bonedry, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs....lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.
D.C., V.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100...lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960- —
TN, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l. same basis..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15⅝- —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver bullion.....oz. .44⅜- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign...oz. .44⅜- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32⅝- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .288 - .328
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11⅝- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- .06
NF, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10⅝- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .10
Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Soda ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 93°, Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Soda benzoate tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07⅝- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07⅝
Soda bichromate in bgs., ⅛c. less.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —

Soda bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
fiber dms., works, 100 lbs., lb. .26 - —
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works, lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrate, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works.. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .09½
Chromate,[2,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08⅜- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09⅜- .09½
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Cinchophen, bots., dms.....lb. 3.75 - 3.85


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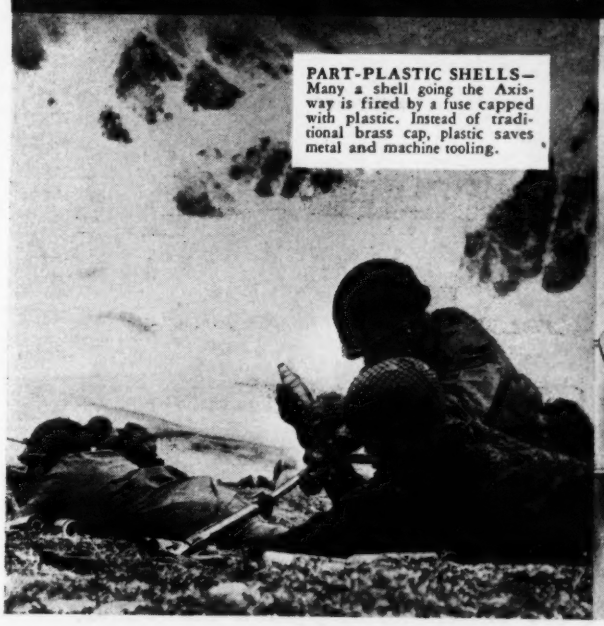
...KEYED TO TODAY AND TOMORROW!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Many a shell going the Axis-way is fired by a fuse capped with plastic. Instead of traditional brass cap, plastic saves metal and machine tooling.

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From furniture to carpeting to house construction . . . plastics will be an adaptable material for thousands of uses in the postwar world.

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*The Solvay Process Company employs salt, limestone and ammonia to make Soda Ash, from which basic material Caustic Soda and other alkalies are derived.

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE • CAUSTIC POTASH
MODIFIED SODAS • AMMONIUM BICARBONATE
SODIUM NITRITE • PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE
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POTASSIUM CARBONATE

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Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit
New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse

Soda citrate, USP VIII, bbls..lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .23½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09¼- .10¼
anhyd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12¼- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .068 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., lb. .24 - .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —

Soda mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .45 - .60
Monohydrated, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., cl., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports.100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., wks....lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dest., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —

Soda pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l. works, frt. equald.lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l. works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Perborate,[6] NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....lb. 2.95 - 3.45
USP XII, gran., bbls., dms., works..lb. .10 - —
dried, bbls., dms., works. lb. .16 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst..[6] bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic). Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .11 - —

Soda pyrophosphate,[6] tetra-basic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.12.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .10
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works.. 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .07 - .10
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms.....lb.10.50 - —
Sulphamerazin, dms.....lb.10.50 - —
Sulphathiazole, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Tetrapyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha,[6] dms., wks.gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works.....gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000-40,000 lbs., works.lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- .24
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 1.80 - 1.90
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 2.25 - —
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .16 - .17
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 4.06 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07¼- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .21 - .23
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .33 - .35
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- .06¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, bbls., c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms.. works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs., lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Styrchnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .86 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs., oz. .53 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —

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TT-P-51a
TT-E-506a
TT-P-56

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Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, USP, 100-lb. dms., lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphamerazin, dms. lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-ob. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamid, bots. lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms. lb. .90 - 1.10
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Sulphathiazole, dms., 1,000 - lb. lots lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs. lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs. lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contracts..long ton 16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton 17.50 - -
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
Refined sulphur in bbls., 25c. higher.
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
rock, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l. works..lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .09
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works..lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., works, lb. .18 - .21
Iodide, bots., jars. lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls. lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls. lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls. lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points,
Baltimore..unit-ton. .65 - —
Florida ..unit-ton. .51 - .54
others ..unit-ton. .67 - .84
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 86½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton.
Superphospate,[1] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points,
Florida..unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee ..unit-ton. .75 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.
Sweet basil, bls., f.o.b. Calif..lb. .90 - .95

## T

Talc, dom., aluminum-flake type, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works ..ton. 16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks..ton. 17.50 -43.00
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 13.00 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94% bgs., c.l., works, ton. 13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works..ton. 12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton. 15.00 - —
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l..ton. 24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks..lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose..lb. .08¾- —
special, loose ..lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat). dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .06¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls. lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago ..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 16% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,5] Brazil, bgs..lb. .06½- .07¼
Java, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil,[1,6] 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works ..gal. .28½- .29¾
25%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .30 - —
l.c.l., works ..gal. .32 - —
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara, powd., dlvd. N. Y..ton. 120.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs., lb. .52¾- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l., lb. .75 - .80
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25¼
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms. lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South ..lb. .14 - —
tanks, South..lb. .12 - —
pure, dms. lb. .34 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms. lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks. lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works..lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrallin, dms. lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb. 12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots. lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots ..lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French type, lbs., f.o.b. Pacific Coast..lb. .90 Nom.
Spanish, bls. " .17 - .17½
Thymol, cns. lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.50
Timbo root,[2,3] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[5] anhydrous..lb. No stocks.
Crystals,[5] bbls., bgs. lb. No stocks.
Metal,[1,5] Straits ..lb. .52 - —
Oxide,[5] bbls. lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[5] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,5] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd..lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd..lb. .17 - .17¼
plain,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd..lb. .15 - .15¼
Hydride, cns., works..lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .06 - —
calcium base,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. .78 - .82
Tolidine base, distilled, kgs..lb. .96 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol[3] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., returns, works..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West Minnequa, Colo.gal. .28 - —
Toluol, 1° nitration, ret., dms., works..gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West Minnequa, Colo.gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls. lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.. lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs. oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works. lb. .27 - .32
Triamyl borate, dms., works. lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .96 - —
l.c.l. lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms. lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs. lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .47 - —
cns., works. lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .06½- —
tanks lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, Zone 1, frt. alld. lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, same basis. lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, same basis. lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse. lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene, l.c.l. prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Triethyl phosphate, 5 gal. dms., works..lb. 1.16 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works..lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .90 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[3] bbls. lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[3] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs. lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Aleppey, bgs..lb. .12 - .12½
Haitian, f.o.b. New Orleans, bls..lb. .09½- .10
Madras, bgs. lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms. gal. .87½- .88
sulphate-wood, dms., c.l. gal. .65½- .76
tanks gal. .57½- .62¼
wood, d.d., dms., East. gal. .65 - .70
tanks gal. .60 - —
steam-dist.,[1] ret. dms. gal. .80 - .82
tanks gal. .74 - .75


# An Enameling Improvement ready *now!*

THE Titanium Alloy Manufacturing Company announces a new titanium alloy enameling steel which offers improved quality and reduced cost to the manufacturers of vitreous enameled products.

This new steel has exceptional ductility, being in this respect at least equal to the best deep drawing steels previously known. It also has superior resistance to sagging at enameling temperatures.

Tests conducted in many different laboratories have indicated that the use of titanium alloy enameling steel virtually eliminates primary boiling because of the fact that the carbon in the steel has been stabilized by the titanium. This indicates that ground coat can be eliminated, assuring greater uniformity of finished product and reducing rejects and re-operations very substantially. It permits furthermore the application of lighter coats of enamel with the consequent reduction in cost and improvement in appearance and wearing qualities of many enameled articles.

There are many additional features of interest to both steel producers and manufacturers of enameled products.

A member of our Technical Staff will be glad to go over details with you at your convenience. Send us a card for prompt action.

★ ★ ★

*Pending patent applications on the new enameling process and product made thereby are owned by Inland Steel Company and The Titanium Alloy Manufacturing Company under Trust Agreement.*

THE MERIT MARK OF METAL — TAM — METALLURGICAL ALLOYS

**THE TITANIUM ALLOY MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

*Executive Offices:* 111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK *General Offices and Works:* NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

## U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports, ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.50.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va., $NH_3$..ton.112.80 - —
usual Atla. and Gulf ports, $NH_3$..ton.116.80 - —
C and D prices are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.
Uva ursi leaves, bls....lb. .19 - .30

## V

Valerian root, NF, bls....lb. .55 - .60
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins....lb.10.00 - —
whole, tins....lb.11.00 - —
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins....lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
lignin tins, 25 lbs. or more, lb. 2.35 - —
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs....lb. .22 - .28
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., works...lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), mil. units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
$B_1$ (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin $B_2$ (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol)
E (see Alpha tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide)
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

## W

Wahoo, root bark, bls....lb. .55 - .60
Wattlebark,[1] E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s. based on freight, $11.70, insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers' account... ton.53.00 - —
Wattlebark, So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11.70, insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers' account. ton.68.00 - —
extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05½- .06¼
tanks....lb. .04¾- .05¼
solid, So. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock..lb. .0572- .0597
E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock. lb. .05596- .05845
Wax, Bayberry, bgs....lb. No stocks
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton, lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, African, bgs., ton..lb. .40 - —
up to 1 ton....lb. .41 - —
100-200 lbs....lb. .43 - —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton..lb. .44¾ Nom.
unbleachable, bgs., ton, lb. .41½ Nom.
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton, lb. .53½- —
dics., bgs., tons....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½ —
ctns., ton....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb. .34½- .35
smaller lots....lb. .35½- .44¾
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots....lb. .72¼- .81¼
Wax, carnauba, North Country No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .76¾- .86¼
No. 3, bgs., ton....lb. .73¼- —
smaller lots....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton....lb. .76¾- .86
smaller lots....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots....lb. .84½- .93¾
No. 2, bgs., ton....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots....lb. .82¼- .91¾
No. 3, bgs., ton....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots....lb. .80 - .89
carnauba wax, powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.. lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs....lb. No stocks
Micro-crystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots....lb. .14¾- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .13 - .13¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16½- —
smaller lots....lb. .16½- .17½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
Montan, bgs....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton....lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots....lb. .50¾- .61¾
refined, bgs., ton....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots....lb. .63 - .72
powdered ouricury prices same as candelilla.
paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .15 - .16
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.54 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. ....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. ....ton.23.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. ....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. ....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. ....ton.25.00 -29.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works. ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh., 99⅘%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. ....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
tin, natural, bgs....lb. .17 - .18
rossed, green, bls....lb. .26 - .28
Wild indigo root, bls....lb. .17 - .18
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .70 - .75
Leaves, bls....lb. .14 - .16
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs....lb. .20 - .23
Levant ....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Wormwood, bls....lb. .30 - .50

## X

Xanthorrhiza, bls....lb. .24 - .25
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol,[6] (xylene), indus., ret., dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
10°, ret., dms., works....gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
5°, ret., dms., works....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
3°, ret., dms., works....gal. .47 - —
-tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .42 - —
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., No. N. J..gal. .26 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms....lb. .85 - .86

## Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns..lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .22 - —
Barium chromate price differentials on deliveries in the various other State and city zones are the same as those for chrome yellow, which are set forth below.
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chrome CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas), 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls....lb. .08 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —


# and now vitamin C is OFF allocation

## *GOOD NEWS INDEED!*

¶ Vitamin C has joined $B_1$ and $B_2$. All three are now OFF allocation entirely.

¶ This means there are no longer any restrictions on use or delivery of thiamine hydrochloride, riboflavin or ascorbic acid.

¶ As a world's leading producer of all three vitamins, we have plentiful supplies and can make immediate shipment of all quantities, small or large.

¶ Whatever your requirements, consult our Vitamin Division. Also available: 'Roche' $B_6$—Calcium Pantothenate—Niacin—Niacinamide—and Vitamin E Acetate.

*VITAMIN DIVISION*

**HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE, INC. • • • • NUTLEY 10, N.J.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yellow lithopone, bbls., ton lots, E. of Rockies | lb. | .55 - | — |
| smaller lots, same basis | lb. | .65 - | — |
| sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works | lb. | 1.10 | Nom. |
| Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs., | | | |
| smaller lots | lb. | 2.45 - | — |
| Ocher, American, golden, bbls., worth | lb. | .04½- | .06¼ |
| yellow, bbls., works | lb. | .02 - | .02¼ |
| French type, bbls., c.l. | lb. | .0345- | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .0365- | — |
| Oxide, iron, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa. | lb. | .04½- | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .05 - | — |
| synth, bbls., c.l., works | lb. | .0685- | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .071 - | — |
| Persian orange (see O). | | | |
| Zinc,[5] bbls., same basis as chrome | lb. | .15 - | — |
| Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts | lb. | .15 - | — |
| Yellow dock root, bls | lb. | .35 - | .36 |
| Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza). | | | |
| Yerba santa leaves, bls | lb. | .21 - | .25 |
| Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis | oz. | 3.00 - | 5.75 |

## Margarin Production Smaller in November

Production of margarin in November amounted to 55,271,641 pounds, compared with 57,181,905 pounds for October, 1944, and 50,018,563 pounds during November, 1943, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

| | Pounds—November 1944 | 1943 |
|---|---|---|
| Production of uncolored oleomargarin | [1]52,808,592 | [2]50,555,025 |
| Withdrawn tax-paid | 51,936,662 | 48,158,248 |

**Used in Uncolored Margarin**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Butter culture | ..... | 34 |
| Butter flavor | 1,888 | 231 |
| Citric acid | 549 | 5 |
| Corn oil | 848,424 | 1,229,970 |
| Cottonseed flakes | ..... | 45,915 |
| Cottonseed oil | 22,709,775 | 25,711,983 |
| Cottonseed stearin | 234 | 8,010 |
| Derivative of glycerin | 86,030 | 88,295 |
| Diacetyl | 77 | 103 |
| Estearin | 8,937 | ..... |
| Lecithin | 61,153 | 49,942 |
| Milk | 9,218,963 | 8,810,258 |
| Monostearin | 43,098 | 38,129 |
| Neutral lard | 711,529 | 905,177 |
| Oleo oil | 623,023 | 1,114,279 |
| Oleo stearin | 228,058 | 278,063 |
| Oleo stock | 56,285 | 99,202 |
| Peanut oil | 603,496 | 346,250 |
| Salt | 1,622,480 | 1,622,240 |
| Soda, benzoate of | 33,235 | 30,124 |
| Soybean oil | 17,125,978 | 11,387,938 |
| Soybean stearin | 12,108 | ..... |
| Tallow | ..... | 25,220 |
| Vitamin concentrate | 9,744 | 10,487 |
| Total | 54,005,064 | 51,801,855 |
| Production of colored oleomargarin | [3]2,463,049 | 1,860,315 |
| Withdrawn tax-paid | 1,893,420 | 855,305 |

**Used in Colored Margarin**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Butter flavor | 6 | 3 |
| Color | 1,985 | 2,022 |
| Corn oil | 1,701 | 7,497 |
| Cottonseed oil | 608,099 | 483,922 |
| Derivative of glycerin | 1,826 | 2,005 |
| Diacetyl | 8 | 1 |
| Estearin | 183 | ..... |
| Lecithin | 1,235 | 918 |
| Milk | 362,925 | 305,319 |
| Monostearin | 1,630 | 986 |
| Neutral lard | 51,674 | 45,490 |
| Oleo oil | 37,634 | 81,691 |
| Oleo stock | 400 | 1,763 |
| Peanut oil | 400 | 5,025 |
| Salt | 80,965 | 63,346 |
| Soda, benzoate of | 1,183 | 907 |
| Soybean oil | 1,286,533 | 887,028 |
| Vitamin concentrate | 366 | 404 |
| Total | 2,438,753 | 1,888,327 |

[1] Of the amount produced, 5,621 pounds were reworked.
[2] Of the amount produced, 4,468 pounds were reworked.
[3] Of the amount produced, 9,003 pounds were reworked.

## Flaxseed 1945 Goal 64% Above 1944 Acreage

*OPD Washington Bureau*

A program to increase the production of flaxseed to fill minimum United States requirements for linseed oil has been announced by the War Food Administration. Authorization for the expenditure of $30,000,000 to carry out the program was contained in recent Congressional legislation.

Under the program, payments of $5 will be made to farmers for each acre planted to flaxseed up to the acreage set as a farm goal. Payments will not be made on any flaxseed acreage which AAA county committees determine is not adapted to the crop or which is not tended in a workmanlike manner. The national flaxseed goal for 1945 is 5,000,000 acres.

To meet minimum United States requirements during 1945-46, it has been estimated that around 36,800,000 bushels of flaxseed would be needed from domestic production and 6,300,000 bushels from imports. The import situation is highly uncertain. The 1945 goal is 64 percent greater than the 1944 indicated acreage but only 79 percent of the large 1943 acreage and 106 percent of the 1942 acreage.

**Western Electrochemical** Company, Los Angeles, has been issued a building permit for construction of a factory building.

## Z

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works | lb. | .25 - | — |
| smaller lots, works | lb. | .30 - | — |
| Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd. | lb. | .16 - | .17 |
| USP, bbls., 250 lbs. | lb. | .26 - | .27 |
| kgs., 100 lbs. | lb. | .29 - | — |
| Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies | lb. | .11¾- | .13½ |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .12¼- | .13¾ |
| Borate, bgs., c.l. | lb. | .12 - | — |
| Carbonate, tech., rubber makers' grade, bbls., works | lb. | .09¾- | .10¼ |
| USP, precip., powd., bbls. | lb. | .35 - | — |
| dms. | lb. | .40 - | — |
| kgs. | lb. | .37 - | — |
| Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. | | 5.00 - | — |
| l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. | | 5.35 - | — |
| gran., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. | | 5.75 - | — |
| l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. | | 6.50 - | — |
| USP, dms. | lb. | .30 - | .31 |
| jars | lb. | .35 - | .36 |
| solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .0315- | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .04¼- | .04½ |
| tanks, works | lb. | .0250- | — |
| Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc). | | | |
| Cyanide, kgs., works | lb. | .33 - | .37 |
| Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .1035- | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .1135- | — |
| Fluoride, bbls. | lb. | .25 - | .30 |
| Hydrosulphite, dms., works | lb. | .16 - | — |
| Iodide, NF, bots. | lb. | 4.68 - | 4.75 |
| jars | lb. | 4.40 - | — |
| Laurate, bbls. | lb. | .32 - | .33 |
| Metal,[1,2,6] (quotations in Protective Coatings market report). | | | |
| Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms. | lb. | .16 - | .19½ |
| Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .07¼- | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .07⅛- | — |
| Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., American process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .07¼- | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .07⅛- | — |
| leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .07⅛- | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .07⅞- | — |
| 35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .07 - | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .07¼- | — |
| French process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .07¼- | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .07⅛- | — |
| green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .09 - | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .09¼- | — |
| red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .08½- | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .08¾- | — |
| white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .09½- | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .09¾- | — |
| USP,[6] 50-lb. ctns., c.l. | lb. | .10½- | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .10¾- | — |
| Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher. Bbl. prices ½c higher than bgs. | | | |
| Resinate, 8.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms. | lb. | .14½- | — |
| fused, pale, bbls. | lb. | .11 - | .12 |
| precipitated, dms., dlvd. | lb. | .15 - | — |
| Silicofluoride, bbls. | lb. | .15 - | .16 |
| Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald. | lb. | .29 - | — |
| ton lots, frt. equald. | lb. | .30 - | — |
| smaller lots, frt. equald. | lb. | .31 - | — |
| USP (same prices as tech.). | | | |
| Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., wks., frt. alld. | 100 lbs. | 3.40 - | — |
| l.c.l. | 100 lbs. | 4.15 - | — |
| flake, bgs., c.l. | 100 lbs. | 3.80 - | — |
| l.c.l. | 100 lbs. | 4.55 - | — |
| powd., bgs., c.l. | 100 lbs. | 5.35 - | — |
| l.c.l. | 100 lbs. | 6.10 - | — |
| Zinc sulphate in bbls., 25c. higher. | | | |
| Sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .08¼- | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .08½- | — |
| bbls., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .08½- | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .08¾- | — |
| Zinc sulphide, barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .0560- | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .0585- | — |
| calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .0560- | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .0585- | — |
| fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld. | lb. | .90 - | 1.00 |
| magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .05¾- | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .06 - | — |
| Zinc sulphide Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher. Bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs. | | | |
| Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. | lb. | .28 - | .31 |
| Tallate, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms. | lb. | .09¾- | — |
| Yellow (see Yellow, zinc). | | | |
| Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., cl., works | 100 lbs. | 5.65 - | — |
| l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 6.70 - | — |
| Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld. | lb. | 2.50 - | 2.85 |
| Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .06 - | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. | lb. | .06¼- | — |
| dlvd. Pac. cst. | lb. | .06½- | — |
| ex whse., Pac. cst. | lb. | .07 - | — |
| Zirconium hydride, cns., works. | lb. | 7.00 - | 8.00 |
| Nitrate, kgs., works | lb. | 3.00 - | 4.00 |
| Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works | ton. | 75.00 - | 100.00 |
| ex whse., Pac. cst. | lb. | .07 - | — |
| white, 98%, grd., kgs., works, | lb. | 1.80 - | 2.00 |

## *Synthetic Resins*

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for January 1.

**One important phase of fire-proofing in war, the treatment of life preserver jackets, points the way to the flame-proofing of building tarpaulins and many other textiles in the post-war period.**

THE extensive use of textiles in war demanded improved "fire-proofing" technique, as well as more permanent fire-retardant treatments. To meet this demand, our Laboratories developed Zinc Borate-3167 for use in those fire-resistant compositions that also offer resistance to mildew, weathering, water and other solubilizing agents. Zinc Borate-3167 has been widely used to provide flame and afterglow resistance in impregnating and coating compositions for application on canvas, duck, drill, osnaburg cloth and shrimp netting, with highly satisfactory results.

The fabric is impregnated by dipping into the fire-proofing mixture (which includes the color pigments), and then passed through squeeze rolls or doctor blades set to control uniform application and the desired increase in the weight of the fabric. Since the fire-retardant compound is non-aqueous, shrinkage is not a problem.

POSTWAR APPLICATIONS

Our Laboratories are continuing research and development work on the use of Zinc Borate-3167 in paints, synthetic rubbers, and plastics. *Why not investigate the possibilities of using Zinc Borate-3167 in the preparation of such fire-retardant products as paints, building materials, paper, wall boards, floor coverings, draperies, work clothes, aprons and gloves, welders' curtains, awnings, canopies, tarpaulins, upholstery, electric cable sheathing, mechanical rubber goods?*

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*Development Products Division*

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## Manpower for War

One of the most encouraging signs of awakening business consciousness is the offering of a war manpower plan by the National Association of Manufacturers in collaboration with the National Industrial Council. The offering in itself is commendable: the plan holds a deal of real promise of solution of, at least, many phases of the war manpower problem. If its reliance on voluntary co-operation of the ownership, management, and labor elements of industry is met with the response which is dictated by the welfare of the nation and of its every individual, the problem will be solved.

The co-operation essential to the effectiveness of any coping with the problems of business is not easily to be achieved. Whether a business problem has to do with normal service of the public or with exigent service of the nation at war, it must be approached from a number of angles, and it is viewed on such a variety of aspects and in the light of so many concepts and prejudices that some apparent approaches proceed at tangents far wide of their purported goal. The National Association of Manufacturers calls for immediate, impartial, and adequate application of the "work-or-fight" principle by means now available. The American Federation of Labor has urged Congress to vote higher pay in industry as a substitute for "work-or-fight" orders. Labor leaders declare that workers have not left warwork to take peacetime jobs. The Department of Labor reports that war industry lost 1,240,000 workers in 1944—some, of course, in cutbacks—although a reversed trend had set in late in the year.

The organizations of industrial management say that the war manpower problem is essentially a local one. That is true. An epidemic of disease is also a local affair. But, it is impossible to localize the influences and effects of such things. And there can be no evading the fact that local jealousies have contributed much to the vexations of the war manpower problem. Few communities take kindly to the idea of emigration.

Such attitudes are understandable. So is the lack of essential co-operation among the three elements of business. So is the persistence in referring to "industry and labor" as though the two were things apart. It is more difficult mutually to understand the causative differences of viewpoint and opinion. And the development of a satisfactory, effective means of resolving these differences and achieving the beneficial conditions which they debar is the real problem to be solved by business for the sake of, not only its war service to the nation, but also its future in status and function.

The war manpower problem should, as the industrialists' plan postulates, be solved by voluntary endeavor, rather than by legislated compulsion. It presents again the ever-recurrent alternative that business do what is clearly its job or accept the far less satisfactory doing of it by government. The NAM-NIC plan is a commendable step in the direction of the more desirable side of that alternative with respect to the problem of war manpower. It is greatly to be desired that, perhaps through the agency of management-labor committees, there can be provided the internal co-operation of the elements of business which will translate this proposal into a real, vigorous endeavor toward the solution of the problem. There can be no quibbling over details or minor differences; for, whosesoever the method and whatsoever the means, the problem must be solved now.

—O-P-D—

## Credit for Small Business

To meet the conditions of the postwar era, small business will be served best by credit, not by expanded capital, and certainly not by governmental subsidy or other funding. Small business will go farthest as it best and most broadly makes use of its personal element in both its external and its internal relations.

Small business, therefore, should be cheered by the statement last week of the chairman of the small business credit commission of the American Bankers Association, that private banks are fully prepared to meet its postwar credit needs. The credit pools which have been formed in many parts of the United States for the assistance of small business in the postwar era will probably have access to a total of more than $600,000,000.

There was a time, not so very many years ago, when private banks looked upon loans to business and credit for business as the providing of capital—a function which they studiously avoided. It was nothing to them in the older days that loans to stockbrokers customarily outvalued business loans at least ten to one; but they put their experience in the crash of 1929 in the wrong light. In its needy years that followed, small business was poorly served by its financial economic colleague.

The aversion of credit banking toward the requests of small business aided more than a little to develop conditions of capitalization which influenced the enactment of legislation regulative of the issuing of and the trading in securities. These laws, in turn, have thrown a more attractive illumination on the assisting of business by means of loans and other credit. The result will be broadly beneficial, in both directions.

Because more than half a billion dollars may be available for the postwar credit of small business, there is no reason to expect that credit conditions will be easy. The program of credit experts has an exactly opposite purpose. And that, too, will be beneficial in both directions, moreso for small business than for credit banking. Misuse of credit has been one of the costly handicaps of small business. It has hurt the innocent at least as much as it has the guilty, because its cost had to be paid in higher prices by those who remained.

Small business will need credit in large measure when postwar transition sets in. Its needs are in a fair way toward being met within the bounds of practicable reason. The use which it makes of this service will have a large part in the determination of its future. Small business has a future; but it can quite easily sacrifice whatever is there in store.

—O-P-D—

## Conventioning in Wartime

The response among trade organizations to the request of the Director of War Mobilization that nonessential conventions be abandoned this year has been indicative of a clear recognition of the justifications of the request. Some of the acceding organizations have given the director the full benefit of any difference of opinion with respect to their essentialness. Doubtless they have recognized that whatever might have been contributed to their service in war's needs by assemblying in convention can be adequately handled by methods less burdensome on already overloaded transportation facilities and overcrowded housing. It is sincerely to be desired that a similar view of conditions and possibilities be taken by other organizations which, more or less justifiably, give themselves a high wartime evaluation.

There can be no denying or depreciating the value of a convention to the members of an industry therein assembled. The benefits of such assemblages to an industry as a whole are patently desirable and potentially substantial. But, weighed in the balance of the welfare of the whole people—and that is the criterion of all war's exigencies—the interests of no one group, however large or important, have a decisive status.

There is a practicable and useful substitute for the assembled trade convention. It does not depart so widely as what has come to be known as a convention by mail or a convention at home. Also it does not exaggerate, as that does, the one-sidedness of the typical assembled convention caused by inadequate provision for general discussion.

Some trade organizations owe it to themselves and to the recognizable essentialness of their constituents to the war effort, to review the past year and to plan for the next. To do otherwise is to confess that their essentialness has been more or less assumed. It is not necessary that the carrying out of their plain duty impose an additional burden on transportation or hotel facilities—or their members' time or convenience. The simple means is to collect by mail the views of all members having something to say; submit these for digestion by the executive group, and disseminate the resulting findings to the membership as a whole.

# A Lowly Mold that is making Medical History

MANY stories have been written about the casualties of this war—stories of men saved who would not have survived in other wars—stories of nurses and surgeons working with an effectiveness hitherto impossible. And in nearly all of these stories the word "Penicillin" appears. While its use in this war has monopolized the headlines, the men behind Penicillin—the discoverer, the developer and the manufacturer—working quietly and known to but a few, are responsible for providing this really remarkable drug.

Penicillin was discovered by Sir Alexander Fleming of the University of London in September, 1928 when a mold spore accidentally drifted on to a culture plate of bacteria. Dr. Fleming would probably have discarded the plate, but for a peculiar thing—the mold was surrounded by a clear space in which no bacteria grew. Some substance that the mold was giving off was destroying the bacteria!

Dr. Fleming was so intrigued that he began to cultivate the mold and try the strange secretion on many types of bacteria. His results were varied. He experimented with it on human blood and found that although it checked the growth of bacteria, blood corpuscles remained unharmed. This was significant because up to that time he knew of no antiseptic that would not do more damage to blood corpuscles than it did to bacteria. He named the potent substance "Penicillin" and published his findings.

Some further research and study were given to these findings and in 1938 Sir Howard Florey of Oxford and his co-workers set out to grow the mold and isolate the material that would kill bacteria. It was a long, tedious process. The mold product was unstable. Test after test had to be made, substance after substance eliminated. By 1940 they were rewarded. The pinch of brown powder they had tracked down was so potent that one part in several million would slow bacterial growth.

Although Dr. Fleming had made test-tube tests with Penicillin and human blood, it remained to be seen how the patient would react. The scientific route of mice to men was followed. Mice were injected with a notorious wound-infector. Penicillin was administered to some. In 24 cases out of 25 Penicillin won. Dr. Florey felt justified now in subjecting human beings to the test. Patients who had failed to respond to every other drug were chosen—people who were desperately ill. In a wide range of infections, the response was amazing.

There were still many obstacles. The mold was temperamental. Growing conditions were very exacting. And even when it grew, it frequently failed to produce the vital substance. Its introduction into hospitals would depend on production in large quantities. But England's production front was already limited because of other demands. Dr. Florey came to America to seek the cooperation of our manufacturers in the utmost production of Penicillin.

Chas. Pfizer and Company, who were already doing laboratory work on this new drug, were one of the first American chemical houses to collaborate with the British group. Pfizer by the Fall of 1941 were recovering Penicillin from the fermentation liquors. As Penicillin was still so new, methods of administration had to be studied; surgeons, civilian and military, had to be taught how to use it. In the Winter of 1941-42 Pfizer supplied the first Penicillin for clinical use. Shortly thereafter Pfizer made their first delivery of Penicillin to the United States Government. By 1943 Pfizer had a pilot plant producing considerable quantities of Penicillin. By the end of the year ground had been broken for the present large-scale production plant which is now producing beyond its rated capacity.

Although Chas. Pfizer and Company is proud of its achievement as the World's Largest Producer of Penicillin, every effort is being made to exceed present production in the hope that the supply of Penicillin will be sufficient to meet every demand.

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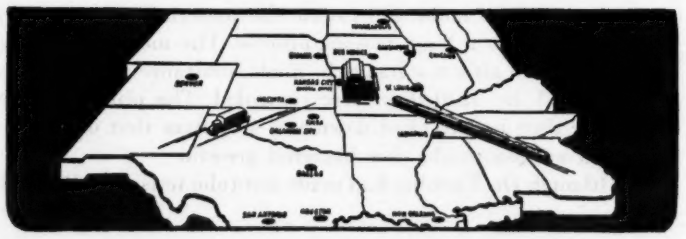
# Are You Looking for POST-WAR MARKETS?



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# Heavy Chemicals

Snow-blocked traffic aggravated the movement of heavy chemicals last week. Production was also effected in some areas owing to the inability to move snowbound cars of raw materials into processing plants. The restricted flow of stocks from out-of-town works seriously reduced spot supplies and there was no easement in the position of major heavy chemicals formerly described as definitely tight. Possibly some encouragement could be gleaned by shippers from action taken by the Interstate Commerce Commission in easing exempting pressure tankcars and lined tankcars from the restrictions of the recent tankcar demurage order, details appearing elsewhere.

Intense cold, combined with the heavy snowfall at out-of-town areas put an additional punch in the demand for calcium chloride that overran the available supply by a considerable margin. Incidentally, it was reported that the government has been an unusually heavy buyer of this material of late. The storm added no prestige to the alkali situation but it did pile up carlots at works which could have been moved under ordinary circumstances. According to reports, makers of antimony oxide and WPB are considering the possibility of placing that chemical under allocation. Facilities and manpower have been inadequate to convert ore into oxide in sufficient quantities to meet current demand. Placing of potash carbonate on the allocation list has at least relieved producers from alloting this material but potash caustic continued exceedingly tight with short shipments about the best that could be made. Trade estimates place the 1944 copper sulphate production at 75,000,000 pounds from domestic works. Nickel sulphate continued in short supply. Construction of an additional plant to make this chemical has been delayed by labor shortage and difficulty in securing construction material. Fulfillment of requirements for defense has created a shortage of lead chemicals for private use and for export and a new conservation order has been issued, details of which appear elsewhere in this issue.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 88.7 in the week ended Jan. 13, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 81 in the previous week and 89.5 percent a year ago.

**Aluminum**—Metal production in October was 140,200,000 against 141,900,000 pounds in September, according to the aluminum and magnesium division of WPB. Virgin aluminum production gained slightly because of the longer month and reached 97,000,000 pounds, while recovery from secondary sources dropped 8 percent to 43,000,000 pounds, the lowest figure since August, 1943.

**Ammonia Bicarbonate**—Demand reported normal for use in bakeries, cleaning compounds and frosted glass. Favorable supply position has allowed producers to make prompt shipments.

## Market Trends

**Prices Advanced**

None

**Prices Reduced**

None

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

*General Chemicals*

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 169.0 | 169.0 | 169.0 | 170.6 |

*Acids*

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 116.0 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 116.0 |

**Ammonia Silicofluoride** — Demand continued heavy and in excess of production but market was kept in balance by WPB regulations. The major part of current output is channeled to the metal casting industry with a fair amount finding its way into the laundries and insecticides. Some material has been reserved for emergency requirements that might develop during the month.

**Ammoniac Sal**—Prompt shipments of this material were available regardless of a continued heavy demand from the manufacturers of dry batteries.

**Antimony Oxide**—Meeting reported held at end of week between WPB officials and manufacturers for the consideration of placing this chemical back on the allocation list. Production was reported getting further behind regular consumer contract schedules.

**Calcium Chloride**—Snowbound shipments left the spot market practically bare of supplies. The storm and low temperatures have increased demand for ice control while heavy buying reported for government use has overtaxed the market's supply position. In one producing quarter it was estimated that orders aggregating 100 carlots were unfilled.

**Chlorine**—Allocations of this chemical reported pressing production, while essential requirements have been filled. Requests reported well in excess of productive capacity but market held in balance by WPB regulations.

**Magnesium**—A general decline in metal production and fabrication featured operations of the magnesium industry in October, according to information released by the aluminum and magnesium division of WPB. The only exception was in secondary recovery which increased 5 percent for the month. Primary production in October was 16,611,000 pounds, compared with 18,463,000 pounds in September. Secondary recovery in October was 2,819,000 pounds against 2,689,000 pounds in the preceding month.

**Potash, Caustic**—Storm conditions caused some delay in deliveries from works while consumers have been required to accept short shipments in view of the scarcity of available material. There has been no indication of easement in the supply situation and the market closed in a decidedly tight position. Potash carbonate while definitely short through heavy government buying has shown better balance under WPB regulation.

**Salt**—War Food Administration sold 124,500 pounds in bags at 40c. per cwt., f.o.b. Weehawken, New Jersey, on January 3.

**Soda Ash**—Snow storm difficulties jammed up shipments from works to some extent in the face of a heavy consuming demand. No improvement in the supply situation could be noted while there seemed to be possibilities of the market situation becoming more tense under the acute manpower shortage. Snowbound crews have increased the difficulty of packing light ash in bags.

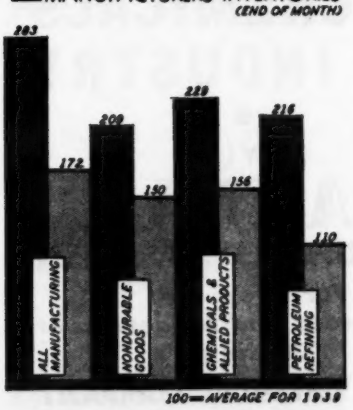
**Soda, Caustic**—Did not relax from a tense supply condition brought about through withdrawals for government use and an unusually heavy industrial demand. Deliveries suffered about the same as ash under the aggravating influences of snowbound traffic and labor shortages.

## Acids

**Hydrofluoric** — Continued heavy withdrawals of the anhydrous grade

### Business in October

MANUFACTURERS' SHIPMENTS
MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORIES
(END OF MONTH)




100—AVERAGE FOR 1939

**For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.**


**SILICATE OF SODA**
40° and 60°
EXPORT - DOMESTIC
TURPENTINE - LINSEED OIL - MINERAL SPIRITS
CHAS. L. READ & CO., Inc., 120 Greenwich St., NEW YORK 6, N.Y.
Telephone COrtlandt 7-2866

FINEST QUALITY
**BICARBONATE OF SODA**
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**SODIUM SULPHIDE**
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BARIUM CHLORIDE
BLANC FIXE
BARIUM PEROXIDE
BARIUM OXIDE
BARIUM HYDRATE
*Manufactured by*
**BARIUM REDUCTION CORPORATION**
OFFICE AND WORKS: SOUTH CHARLESTON, W. VA.

**TURNER CHEMICALS**
**BROMIDES**
SODIUM POTASSIUM
AMMONIUM
**JOSEPH TURNER & CO.**
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PROVIDENCE, R. I.
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CHICAGO 11, ILL.


35 OPD—1-22-1945

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**E.M. SERGEANT PULP and CHEMICAL CO., Inc.**
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**85% AND 90% STRENGTHS**

Noted for its purity, uniformity, and stability. Will not darken when exposed to light. Will not cloud up when diluted. Free from sulphuric acid, sulphur-bearing compounds, and chlorides.

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**METHYL BROMIDE**

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HYDROXIDE
PEROXIDE
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CHLORIDE
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**"A VERSATILE CHEMICAL"**
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- Reaction Medium
- Controlled Atmospheres

EASY —to handle —to store —to recover

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WEST NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

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**CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY**

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CHLORINATED HYDRO CARBONS
•
MURIATIC ACID
•
WETTING AGENTS
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TUBE DRAWING COMPOUNDS

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**NAYPAR**
**CHLORINATED PARAFFIN**
*For Fireproof, Waterproof and Mildewproof Coatings*

**NAYLEE CHEMICAL COMPANY**
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(Warehouses from Coast to Coast)

for use in the manufacture of high octane gasoline was reported responsible for the cutback in the amount of material made available for civilian use. Regular consumers are having their allocations regulated by WPB.

**Hydrofluosilicic** — Demand not unusually active and being supplied from stocks sufficiently large to meet requirements promptly.

**Naphthenic** — Reported definitely tight with a steady outlet for military use. WPB has regulated shipments for essential uses.

**Oxalic** — Shipments delayed by heavy snowfall. Makers reported behind contract schedules while production has been sold in some instances into Spring months. No easement from former tight position.

**Sulphuric**—Production under allocation with no relaxation in requests from superphosphate producers. Additional production expected to ease stringency sometime before hot weather period. Deliveries for aviation gasoline reported heavy.

Baltimore, Jan. 19—Production of sulphuric acid has proceeded here as before, with the allocation arrangement adopted in December and continued over January in force. Under this plan output of acid remains as it was fixed at Washington for December, with no further attempt on the part of the federal authorities to put into effect a uniform price. Producers, therefore, continue to supply acid at top figures set in March nearly three years ago, and any departures from these figures is adjusted by renegotiation. This process has been going on ever since, the basis of renegotiation for any one producer being withheld. The differences between the producers in their prices are regarded as too small to make them an issue, so that, on the surface, at least, an appearance of harmony is maintained. If any shortage in the output of acid between the producing facilities and the requirements of the government for the prosecution of the war develops, it is made up by cutting the allowances for agricultural and other purposes.

## *National Roster*

*—Continued from page 3*

this connection is not limited to critical activities, but extends to essential activities (those civilian activities necessary to sustain the war effort). This should not be taken to mean that research men in the cosmetic industry, for example, are likely to be deferred, it was stated, but it does mean that research men in such civilian activities as the fertilizer industry can reasonably expect to be deferred.

Judge Byrnes, in his request to General Hershey, pointed out that the taking of men below twenty-nine years of age from industry is bound to have an adverse affect on production and thus every effort must be made to protect the more essential activities to the fullest extent consistent with the numbers of men to be inducted. He requested General Hershey to recommend to the local boards in inducting men to give consideration to a priority of withdrawals which would call:—

1. Registrants not employed in either critical or essential activities.
2. Registrants engaged in relatively unimportant jobs in the essential but not critical activities, and registrants who may be replaced without difficulty.
3. Registrants employed in relatively unimportant jobs in critical war programs, and registrants in such programs who may be replaced without difficulty.
4. Registrants engaged in relatively more important jobs in essential but not critical activities.
5. Registrants engaged in more important jobs in critical activities.

As a guide to local boards in selecting registrants to be deferred, WMC has issued a new list of essential and critical activities. For the chemical industry, the list is the same as that issued in February, 1944, naming the essential activities in the production of chemicals and related products, except that a distinction is made between critical activities and essential activities.

All the listed activities are considered critical except in the case of production of fertilizer materials, paints, varnishes, pigments, and related products, the production of matches, and the raising of laboratory animals for biological and pharmaceutical experimentation.

The critical activities are defined as follows:—

Production of chemicals and allied products:—Industrial organic chemicals, coal and petroleum crudes, coaltar intermediates, dyes, color lakes and toners, explosives and components of explosives, synthetic fibers, synthetic rubbers, plastics materials, noncoaltar intermediates and solvents, and miscellaneous organic chemicals, gum and wood chemicals, plasticizers, rubber chemicals, and tanning extracts.

Drugs, medicines and insecticides:—Drug grinding, crude botanical drugs, botanical drugs, derivatives, and synthetic equivalents, biological products, drugs of animal origin, pharmaceuticals for use in proprietary remedies and prescriptions, insecticides, fungicides, fumigants, rodenticides.

Heavy inorganic chemicals: — Acids, alkalies, carbonates, and miscellaneous heavy chemicals.

Industrial, industrial fine, and related inorganic chemicals: — Inorganic compounds.

Compressed and liquefied gases: — Gaseous hydrocarbons, elemental, and nonhydrocarbon gases.

Vegetable and animal oils and fats:—Animal oils and fats, vegetable oils.

Miscellaneous chemicals and chemical products:—Bleaching compounds, boiler-treating compounds, catalysts, chemical cotton pulp, emulsifiers, oil-treating compounds, photographic and pharmaceutical gelatin, synthetic resin adhesives and glue, analytical reagents, water-treating compounds, and wetting agents, including sulphonated oils.

In certain other industries closely associated with chemicals, the following activities are regarded as critical:—

Production of ammunition:—Bombs, mines, torpedoes, grenades, chemical warfare projectiles, small arms, rockets, explosives, fuses, pyrotechnics, as well as products such as glycerin which go into the manufacture of ammunition.

Metal mining:—The mining of iron, copper, lead, zinc, mercury, molybdenum, and vanadium.

Nonmetallic mining and processing and quarrying:—The mining, processing, or quarrying of phosphate rock, sulphur, potash, graphite, pyrites, borates and other salines, fluorspar, talc, and abrasive sands.

Production of petroleum, natural gas, and petroleum and coal products:—Drilling, rig-building, production of petroleum, natural gas, and gasoline, and field service operations, and petroleum refining. Production of liquefied petroleum gas.

## Virginia-Carolina Names TerHorst Research Manager

W. P. terHorst, formerly head of the organic research department of the general laboratories, U. S. Rubber Company, Passaic, N. J., has joined the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation as manager of research and development. Mr. terHorst will make his headquarters at the corporation's research laboratories at Carteret, N. J.

## Wilmington Chemical Names Urquhart Head

G. Gordon Urguhart has been named president of the Wilmington Chemical Corporation, manufacturer of chemicals for the rubber industry, with offices in New York and a plant and laboratory in Wilmington, Del. Mr. Urquhart, formerly vice-president of National Foam System, Inc., succeeds Herbert Waller, who recently resigned.

Henrik J. Krebs, who has been actively associated with the firm as secretary and a director, has been made treasurer to succeed A. D. Bestebreurtje, also resigned. Both Mr. Waller and Mr. Bestebreurtje remain as directors of the company. Edmond du Pont, a director, and Edward V. Osberg continue as vice-presidents. Other members of the board of directors include:—William S. Wasserman, Alfred Putnam, John W. Donaldson, and Charles F. Benzel.

**Delta Chemical** Company, Los Angeles, has been formed by Lon W. Raley and George L. Barbour.


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*Dependably Serving* ALL *Industry . . .*

58% Light Soda Ash
58% Light Fluffy Soda Ash
58% Dense Soda Ash
Fused Soda Ash Briquets
Bicarbonate of Soda U.S.P. Powdered, Granular
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76% Caustic Soda Solid, Ground, Flake
74% Caustic Soda Solid, Ground, Flake
Liquid Caustic Soda 50% NaOH 70% NaOH
Liquid Chlorine
Carbon Tetrachloride
Dry Cleaning Solvents
Laundry Soda
Cleaner and Cleanser
Textile Soda
Diamond Soda Crystals
Sesquicarbonate of Soda
Special Alkalies All Strengths Ground, Flake
High Test Alkali B. B. Alkali
Diamond Detergent

COKE AND BY-PRODUCT DEPARTMENT

Coal
Coke Domestic, Foundry
Benzol Pure, Nitration
Chemical Limestone
Toluol Pure, Nitration
Ammonia
Tar, Crude
Gas, Coke Oven
Crude Heavy Solvent
Motor Fuel
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Silicate of Soda, Liquid All Grades Water White 42°
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MINNEAPOLIS—110 N. E. Sixth Street
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(U. S. P. and Technical Grades)
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HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, NEW YORK

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SULPHUR CHLORIDE
Boric Acid • Carbon Tetrachloride • Borax
Titanium Tetrachloride • Sulphur Chloride
Silicon Tetrachloride • Sulphuric Acid
Caustic Soda • Tartar Emetic • Liquid
Chlorine • Sulphur • Sodium Hydrosulphide
Carbon Bisulphide • Textile Stripper.
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444 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 11, Illinois
424 Ohio Bldg., Akron 8, O.
Orlando, Florida
555 South Flower Street, Los Angeles 13, Cal.
636 California Street, San Francisco 8, Cal.
North Portland, Oregon
Houston 2, Texas

COPPER SULPHATE
IRVINGTON SMELTING & REFINING
IRVINGTON WORKS NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK OFFICE · 30 CHURCH ST.

## *Forms Company*

**George M. Dunning, jr., has formed the Empire Chemical Corporation, 20 Exchange place, New York, to handle a line of industrial chemicals.**

## Collapsible Tube Uses Curtailed

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Supplies of collapsible tubes for toothpastes, shaving creams and other non-essential uses will be curtailed sharply in the near months as a result of action by the War Production Board January 15, drastically limiting the amount of lead to be available during the first quarter for tube manufacture.

Under an amendment to M-115, no person may use, during the first quarter, in the manufacture of collapsible tubes, more than 15 percent of the amount of lead (including that contained in blanks which he buys and converts into tubes) that he used in making collapsible tubes in the first six months of 1944, plus the amount of lead used during the period from January 1 to 15, this year, in making tubes to fill orders to be certified before February 1, plus the amount of lead used after January 15 and during the remainder of the quarter for making tubes to fill certified orders.

Preferential treatment is accorded tubes for medicinal preparations. The order states that no manufacturer shall use his lead quota to make collapsible tubes for other than certain medicinal products if this would interfere with his acceptance and fulfillment during the first quarter of orders for at least as many tubes for the specified medicinal products as he made during the first quarter of 1944 for the same purpose. The medicinal items specified are ointments and other preparations for ophthalmic use; sulfa drugs in ointment or jelly form; diagnostic extracts; morphine for hypodermic injection; medicinal and pharmaceutical ointments and preparations which are intended for introduction in the body orifices.

## Chemical Interests Vested by APC

Recent vesting orders of the Office of Alien Property Custodian take over, among other things, the interests of Dr. Alexander Wacker Gesellschaft fur Elektrochemische Industrie, G.m.b.H., and Consortium fur Elektrochemische Industrie, G.m.b.H., in United States patents 1,878,593 and 2,108,829; the Karl Wilhelm Schmidt United States patent 2,170,253 on a method of making water-soluble capsules for cosmetic purposes; and the interests of Chemipulp Process, Inc., in United States patents 1,576,970 on the regeneration of sulphurous acid from sulphite cellulose boilers, and 1,693,983 and 1,693,999, having to do with the boiling of cellulose.

### *Hercules Powder Calendar*

The hope of peace, and not the ammunition of war, is the motif of the 1945 calendar of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. In size and style, this year's calendar is like its predecessors. But, its full-color picture is a group of happy-faced country school children "looking ahead."

## British Chemical Exports Reported

British exports of the group "chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours" during 1943 were valued at £27,531,109, compared with £23,754,997 in 1942 and £22,060,176 in 1938, according to statistics recently released by the Board of Trade. These are the first details of the British wartime export trade that have been made available since 1940. Included in these totals are exports to the United States under reciprocal aid.

| | 1943 | 1942 |
|---|---|---|
| Aluminum compounds.. tons. | 16,732 | 17,164 |
| Ammonia sulphate.tons. | 6,149 | 39,174 |
| Benzol .....gals. | 28,016,342 | 858 |
| Bleaching powder..cwt. | 224,557 | 231,518 |
| Carbon black.....cwt. | 4,533 | 2,232 |
| Caustic soda.....cwt. | 3,313,964 | 3,081,351 |
| Citric acid.....cwt. | 8,445 | 3,256 |
| Coaltar dyestuffs, finished .....cwt. | 6,480 | 8,839 |
| Other sorts.....cwt. | 130,468 | 94,855 |
| Copper sulphate...tons. | 35,542 | 24,761 |
| Cresylic acid.....gals. | 2,716,983 | 1,782,679 |
| Disinfectants, insecticides .....cwt. | 432,083 | 317,756 |
| Extracts for tanning (solid or liquid)..cwt. | 54,013 | 80,580 |
| Fertilizers, manufactured, n.e.s.....tons. | 213 | 616 |
| Glycerin .....cwt. | 2,112 | 22,501 |
| Lead compounds...cwt. | 43,423 | 62,782 |
| Lithopone and other pigments or mixtures. cwt. | 154,394 | 123,855 |
| Magnesium compounds. tons. | 2,759 | 4,329 |
| Ochers and earth colors, including natural iron oxide .....cwt. | 35,350 | 57,403 |
| Other ammonium compounds .....tons. | 14,788 | 27,527 |
| Paints and enamels, prepared .....cwt. | 160,689 | 222,896 |
| Potassium compounds.. cwt. | 19,791 | 25,156 |
| Printing ink.....cwt. | 15,191 | 28,195 |
| Quinine and quinine salts ozs. | 1,411,725 | 1,598,114 |
| Salt .....tons. | 128,909 | 146,652 |
| Soda carbonate.....cwt. | 3,817,120 | 4,709,075 |
| Soda silicate.....cwt. | 94,547 | 142,432 |
| Soda sulphate.....cwt. | 345,079 | 978,089 |
| Tar oil, creosote oil, anthracene oil and other heavy coaltar oils .....gals. | 522,158 | 3,577,298 |
| Varnish and lacquer (clear) .....gals. | 174,224 | 383,922 |
| White lead.....cwt. | 21,198 | 11,349 |

Sulphur
Commercial Flour
Semi-refined Roll "Cone" Sulphur
Lightnin Brand Dusting Sulphur
Magnolia Brand Conditioned Dusting Sulphur
Blossom Brand Wettable Sulphur
Mohair Brand Wettable Sulphur
Rubbermakers Sulphur (ground to specifications)
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Sulphur Insecticide Mixtures
Sulphur Calcium Arsenate Mixtures
Sulphur Cryolite Mixtures
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*Write or wire for quotations*
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IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE
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LIQUID Methyl Chloride BY ANSUL
These Insignia stand for . . .
QUALITY
ECONOMY
DEPENDABILITY
ANSUL CHEMICAL COMPANY
MARINETTE, WISCONSIN
Eastern Office: Paoli, Pa.

## Metals and Minerals Policy Before Congress

*OPD Washington Bureau*

A subcommittee report highlighting the major problems which will confront the mining industry as the war pressure for strategic ores and metals subsides and peacetime production levels are resumed, was filed with the senate January 16 by its committee on small business.

The report speaks of the experiences that have come from the present war, as well as the last war, touching the question of maintenance of national stockpiles of metals and minerals for the future security of the country, and observes that "considerable controversy" has arisen from these experiences. The question involves whether control of the stockpiles, including the determination of policies and objectives, shall be in the hands of an army and navy agency, or under the general supervision of a board established by Congress.

Attention is called to the fact that "some believe that procurement should be principally from foreign sources," while others hold that preference should be given to domestic materials. The committee makes no recommendations on these questions, but notes the possibility of starting a race between nations to acquire adequate war stockpiles which might be considered to show lack of confidence in whatever peace plans may be proposed.

The report takes note of public statements to the effect that reopening of the gold mines should be permitted as soon as premiums are eliminated in order to make possible the prompt reutilization of capital and manpower, and provides as a corollary of this idea that the mining companies should be totally compensated for any loss of their wartime investments plus a reasonable profit when cancellation of premium or other contracts have caused a shutdown. The desirability of subsidy support to tide the industry over into the postwar readjustment period already has been raised both by capital and labor, the report says.

## French African Trade With U.S. to Be Resumed

Steps looking towards the resumption of private trade between the United States and French North and West Africa in all but strategic commodities were announced January 13 by the Department of State as a result of the special economic mission, under the chairmanship of Ambassador William S. Culbertson, sent to those areas last Summer.

The department said that the French authorities have agreed that henceforth they will permit all exports from French North and West Africa, with the exception of strategic commodities critically needed by and allocated to the French or their allies in connection with the combined war effort, to be handled as normal private commerce.

## Monsanto Co. Shifts Sales Personnel

Pending the return to duty of Fred C. Renner, who is now convalescing in Deaconess Hospital in St. Louis, Robinson Ord will serve as acting general manager of sales of the organic chemicals division of the Monsanto Chemical Company. Mr. Renner was reported making a splendid recovery from his serious illness, but is unlikely to be back at work for two or three months.

Meanwhile, A. T. Loeffler, branch manager at New York, will be assigned to St. Louis on January 29 with the temporary title of assistant general manager of sales; A. P. Kroeger, St. Louis, manager of intermediates sales, will go to New York January 22 as acting assistant branch manager, and the duties of C. H. Sommer, manager of plasticizers and resins sales, will be extended to include those of acting manager of intermediate sales. F. M. Luckett, sales representative in the Chicago territory, was temporarily assigned to St. Louis to assist Mr. Sommer.

## *Obituaries*

### Edward C. Ennis

Edward C. Ennis, president and founder of the National Wax Company, Chicago, died December 6, in Evanston Hospital. He was sixty-six years old. Born in Point Seche, Quebec, Can., Mr. Ennis was also founder of the Ennis Petroleum Company and the Ennis-Bayard Petroleum Company. Surviving are his wife and a daughter.

### Charles M. Hay

Charles M. Hay, executive director and deputy chairman of the War Manpower Commission, died in Washington, January 16. He was sixty-five years old.

Surviving are his wife, two daughters and a son.

### H. R. MacMillan

Herbert Roderick MacMillan, vice-president and general counsel of the MacMillan Petroleum Corporation, Los Angeles, for twenty-one years, died January 14. He was sixty-eight years of age. He was a former president of the California Oil & Gas Association. Surviving are four brothers.

**Miss Emma M. Allendorf,** a secretary employed at the New York office of Merck & Co., died January 15. She was twenty-nine years of age.

**William E. Gass,** assistant secretary of Cities Service Oil Company, New York, died January 15. He was forty-nine years of age.

**Miss Pauline Schwartz,** formerly associated with the Mutual Chemical Company and for the past eight years with the Prior Chemical Corporation, died last week.

**Benjamin G. Smith,** senior member of the law staff of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, died January 16. He was fifty-nine years old.

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a Symbol of Assurance —to you for positive product protection in transit or storage.
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60-62%
**BARIUM CHEMICALS**
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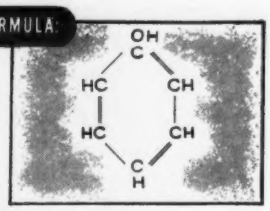
CARTERSVILLE, GA.

# PHENOL

**DEFINITION:** Phenol is a weak acid derived from benzene through the replacement of one hydrogen atom of benzene by the hydroxyl group. It is the simplest member of one of the most important groups of compounds in organic chemistry. Also known as hydroxybenzene, and carbolic acid.

**HISTORY:** Phenol was discovered in coal-tar by Runge in 1834; Laurent first obtained it in pure crystalline condition in 1841 and named it phenic acid.

**FORMULA:**




$C_6H_5OH$

**SOURCES:** The first commercial source was that fraction of coal-tar which distills approximately from 160°-220°C. This is still an important source but the largest portion of U. S. production is now made synthetically from benzene. Also found in nature as a degradation product of proteins. The proportion of phenol in coal-tar ranges from 0.1% to 1.0%.

**CHARACTERISTICS:** Chemically pure phenol forms clear, hygroscopic needle-like crystals having a sweet odor. If even slightly impure it assumes a pink color. It dissolves in water and most organic solvents. It is strongly caustic to the skin.

**USES:** Phenol is used in the manufacture of dyestuffs; in mixtures with cresol for refining lubricating oils; for manufacture of picric acid and other chemicals; also in preparation of medicinal products. Principal use is in phenol-formaldehyde resins for plastics, molding compounds and other synthetic resins.

**GRADES:** U.S.P. (Natural and Synthetic), pure white crystalline with 40°C minimum m.p.; Technical-light colored, 97% phenol content, with 39° minimum m.p.; Technical—90-92% phenol, minimum m.p. 36°C; Technical—82-84% phenol, minimum m.p. 30.5°C. All grades also sold in liquid form containing 8-15% water.

NOTE: Deliveries today are restricted by the primary requirements of phenol for war uses.

*This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals.*

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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The Barrett Company, Ltd., 5551 St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Que.
ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

# Coaltar Chemicals

Heavy withdrawals either directly or indirectly for military use are reported to have held coaltar chemicals for civilian requirements at a level considerably below the demand limit. This condition was the potent influence in the maintenance of definitely tight markets all through the basic list. Naphthalene remained under active pressure with possibilities of an even tighter situation if the expected additional phthalic anhydride plant starts operating ahead of the new naphthalene producers. Output of phenol was as large as the availability of benzol would permit. Benzol, toluol and xylol held the same tight positions formerly noted, the stringency possibly being more pronounced in the last two products. Hydrogenated solvents commanded more attention. Dyestuffs were reported moving mostly against government orders, the call for wool and cotton dyes attracting the most interest. In general the heavy snowfall combined with manpower shortage had a tendency to gum up shipments by forcing unexpected delays at various distributing points.

Steel operations for the week beginning January 15 were scheduled at 93.6 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 93 percent for the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago, the indicated rate was 96.3 percent. The current schedule is equivalent to a production of 1,688,400 net tons of ingots and castings for the week, compared with 1,677,500 tons for the preceding week and 1,720,900 tons for the corresponding week in 1944.

## Basic Products

**Benzol**—Reported moving into consuming channels as rapidly as produced. Military demand has shown no sign of relaxing and this has kept the supply available for civilian wants considerably under the limit of current consuming demand. The market closed tight and firm.

**Coaltar**—Moved out steadily to satisfy essential requirements, some of a specific nature. Requests for hardship fuel areas were also reported granted. WPB regulations have kept the market in a well balanced condition.

**Creosote Oil** — Continued in good demand for wood processing both for government and civilian requirements. Domestic production has kept the market supplied without permitting excess inventories.

**Cresols and Cresylic Acid**—Tight position sustained with distribution regulated by allocation. Domestic production and imports have furnished the supply sources. Tricresyl phosphate has continued to be a major consumer outlet, while a lot of inported material has been used as a carbon remover.

**Naphthalene**—Heavy requests for this material have prevented any easement in the supply position. Allocation has kept shipments in balance but demand indirectly for government use has kept production under pressure. The addition of a new phthalic anhydride plant in the near future will probably increase the demand for naphthalene before augmented output of the latter takes place. Trade opinions were to the effect that no refined material was made available except on high priority orders or where hardship had developed.

**Phenol**—Aside from government requirements, the remaining supply was adjusted to meet essential wants, depending upon the priority rate of requests. The excess of demand over supply necessarily kept the market position tight.

**Toluol**—No relaxation in military demand reported or no easement in industrial civilian requests. Allocation apportioned to essential civilian requirements while market retained its definitely tight position.

**Xylol**—Withdrawals for military use kept civilian supply limited. Demand for use in protective coatings and for blending purposes reported heavy with a broad miscellaneous inquiry lending pressure to the supply of material made available.

Chicago, Jan. 19—Call for coaltar bases was steady in volume, with the price structure holding firm and the general aspect steady to firm. Benzol continued to give a good account of itself. Ruling prices exclusive of tax were:—Benzol, pure, tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 27c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, same basis, 15½c.

## Hydrogenated Solvents

There were possibilities of a tighter supply situation in cyclohexanone under the development of an expanding inquiry from the cement manufacturers. The other varieties revealed no appreciable change in market conditions, inventories apparently covering the current extent of consuming demand.

## Coaltar Acids

**Cleve's**—Deliveries to regular consumers reported following seasonal lines which are sufficient to prevent the accumulation of surplus inventories. The market remained firm but without suggestion of price change.

**Fumaric**—Manufacturers of synthetic resins and plastics continued to hold a prominent consuming position for this material. Steady shipments have taken production rapidly and the market maintained its tight condition.

**Gamma** — Demand from dyestuff manufacturers reported active. Production not sufficient to ease supply position. Market firm at former price levels.

**Maleic**—Market reported firm under expanding demand for use in synthetic resin manufacture. Active miscellaneous consuming inquiry also noted.

**Sulphanilic**—No improvement in supply situation. Contract deliveries to regular consumers have prevented the accumulation of any surplus inventories.

**Tobias**—Movement into dyestuff industry absorbing production and holding inventories at a relatively low level. Market firm without quotable price change.

## Other Intermediates

**Anilin**—Heavy demand continued to feature this market. The call seemed to be expanding for dyes and intermediates as well as synthetic rubber. Production while steady was insufficient to meet requests in full. Shipments were guided by WPB regulations.

**Anthraquinone**—No easement could be noted in the demand for use in the manufacture of dyestuffs. Consumption was sufficient to keep inventories low while the market

## *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

None

**Prices Reduced**

None

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 129.2 | 129.2 | 129.2 | 129.2 |

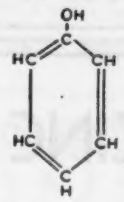
## *Food, Drug, Cosmetic Dyes Output: 1943*

The United States production and sales in 1943 of food, drug and cosmetic dyes, as compiled by the United States Tariff Commission, follows:—

| | Pounds | |
|---|---|---|
| | Production | Sales |
| Food, drug and cosmetic dyes, external— | | |
| Blue No. 1 | 12,631 | 11,526 |
| Blue No. 2 | 2,369 | 2,308 |
| Green No. 1 | ..... | 1,437 |
| Green No. 2 | ..... | 967 |
| Orange No. 1 | 110,716 | 107,878 |
| Red No. 1 | 85,609 | 92,748 |
| Red No. 2 | 192,966 | 168,764 |
| Red No. 3 | 7,910 | 7,857 |
| Yellow No. 5 | 196,434 | 191,423 |
| Yellow No. 6 | 113,077 | 109,992 |
| All other | 87,003 | 79,098 |
| Total | 808,715 | 773,998 |
| Drug and cosmetic dyes, and drug and cosmetic dyes, external | 67,001 | 66,877 |

*For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.*

KOPPERS



*Natural* **Phenol**

Koppers' entire production of phenol is derived from the natural tar acids present in coal tar from by-product coke ovens. Because it is associated with cresols and xylenols, as it occurs in coal tar, its composition can be adjusted to contain varying amounts of these other tar acids for processes which require blended acids. Koppers Phenol is available not only with melting points of 39°C. and 40°C., but also as 90% Phenol with about 10% ortho cresol, and as 82% Phenol with 2% to 3% meta-para cresol and the remainder ortho cresol. All blends of phenol and cresol required by industry are offered by Koppers. Samples gladly furnished upon request.—Koppers Company, Inc., Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania.

**KOPPERS**

The Industry that serves all industry

## *Coke By-Products*

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended Jan. 13 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ammonia liquor $NH_3$ | lbs. | 1,127,258 |
| Ammonia sulphate | lbs. | 29,190,004 |
| Benzol | gals. | 3,678,420 |
| Coaltar | gals. | 13,645,750 |
| Creosote oil | gals. | 759,416 |
| Naphthalene | lbs. | 1,803,612 |
| Phenol | lbs. | 213,586 |
| Toluol | gals. | 735,684 |
| Xylol | gals. | 166,122 |

tendency remained firm with prices unchanged.

**Diethylanilin**—Supply position reported tight. Manpower shortage and restrictions on basic materials have kept production down while demand has remained active.

**Dinitrobenzene**—Demand has kept ahead of production. Stringency in benzol and manpower shortage have checked any expansion in output and the market position was reported tight.

**Dinitrotoluene** — Reported in the same tight position. Difficulty in securing toluol reflected in curtailed production and no surplus material was available.

**Paradichlorobenzene**—Demand was reported far enough ahead of supply to hold the market definitely tight. Diversion of basic material into other channels has restrained output from reaching the demand level. Inquiry for use as an insecticide has shown appreciable expansion over the past year.

**Phthalic Anhydride**—No easement in supply position last week although there were possibilities of some improvement in the near future by the addition of a new producing plant. Demand for use in the manufacture of synthetic resins at present is overtaxing current output.

**R-Salt**—In line with other intermediates. Shipments have moved into regular consuming channels in quantities sufficient to prevent any expansion of inventories.

**Soda Naphthionate** — Production held down by difficulty in securing basic material. Market reported firm and tight.

**Toluidin** — Restricted production found ready outlet to regular consumers. Market position tight and without indication of early easement.

## Dr. W.H. Bennett Joins Textile Technology Inst.

The Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va., has appointed Dr. Willard H. Bennett of Columbus, Ohio, as director of applied research. Dr. Bennett will be responsible for physical and mechanical research and its applications to textile manufacturing operations.

Dr. W. H. Bennett

Dr. Benntt, who holds degrees from Ohio State University, University of Wisconsin and the University of Michigan, was a National Research Fellow in physics at California Institute of Technology from 1928 to 1930, then on the faculty of Ohio State University until 1938.

He gave up teaching to become director of research for the Electronic Research Corporation from 1938 to 1941 and has to his credit eighteen patents. Dr. Bennett's industrial research was interrupted in September, 1941, when he was called to active duty and assigned to the Signal Corps with the rank of major.

## Coaltar Colors

Heavy call for cotton and woolen fabrics for military use has been reflected in dyestuffs and the combined movement has kept the supply position of these classes of dyes distinctly tight. Aside from government requirements, textile mills were reported to be satisfying as much civilian demand as materials, manpower and regulations would allow.

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**XYLOLS**
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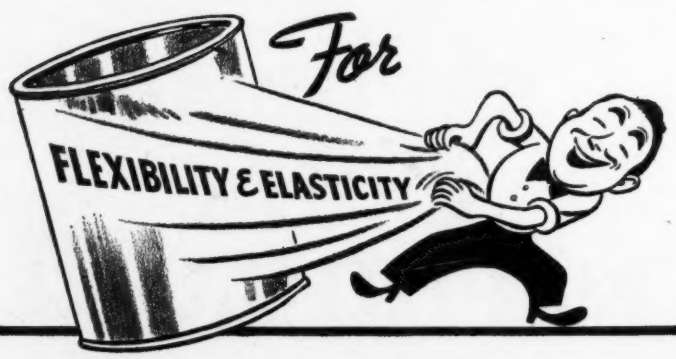


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ETHYL ACETATE
ETHYL ETHER

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.


# Protective Coatings Materials

In complete agreement with the War Production Board, that lead bullets are now far more important than lead pigments in assuring Allied victory and the reestablishment of sound economy in the United States, the American makers of these pigments and of finished paints, varnishes and lacquers containing metallic lead have already become reconciled to the unexpectedly drastic curtailment of their civilian use of this metal for these purposes, imposed this past week by the new WPB order providing allocation control of lead chemicals. Details of the new WPB order on the allocation of lead used in lead pigments are set forth in a news item appearing elsewhere in this issue of OPD.

There can be no denying, however, that the cutdown in the allocation of metallic lead for the production of white lead for civilian uses has struck a heavy blow to the manufacture of exterior paints whose output has already been severely held down by the existing shortages and restrictions on the use of titanium and zinc oxides.

But, with an undiminished plethora of war orders keeping it extremely busy, the protective coatings industry in virtually all its branches continues in a moderately prosperous state, with a record-breaking volume of sales, despite the present and prospective diminution of its civilian business due to war-necessitated limitations on the use of numerous pigments, fillers, solvents, drying oils, natural and synthetic resins and colors.

The current month's WPB allocations of chemicals, including those of many protective coatings materials appear elsewhere in this issue of OPD.

## Metallic Lead and Zinc

Supplementing and clarifying its order M-38, WPB has issued a new order designated as order M-384, placing even more severe restrictions on the amounts of metallic lead that may be used in the manufacture of specific lead chemicals and also on civilian use of such chemicals. In effect, this new order has cut down the use of white lead, both basic carbonate and basic sulphate, in the production of paints, varnishes and lacquers, including paste white lead, for civilian use, to a 16 percent of 1944 annual rate, or to a total quantity of 1,000 pounds, whichever is greater, while also holding down the use of red lead, including paste red lead, for civilian purposes, to a 60 percent annual rate, or to a 1,000 pounds limitation and placing inventory restrictions on white lead so that paint, varnish or lacquer manufacturers whose use of white lead is restricted by the order's provisions are prohibited from accepting any delivery which shall result in the creation of inventories at the time of delivery in excess of the amount to which they are entitled to put in process in the same calendar quarter.

Quotations for pig lead have remained unchanged for the week January 12-19 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Slab zinc production for 1944, according to the American Zinc Institute, averaged 2,463 tons a day, or a total of 901,330 tons, as compared with the record in the previous year of 2,663 tons daily and an aggregate of 971,873 tons. Domestic shipments for last year totaled 835,797 tons, against 831,430 for 1943. Stocks, which stood at 173,510 tons at the outset of 1944, increased to 232,105 tons at the end of the year. But, so great has been the drain on supplies of zinc slabs to meet the military requirements for ammunition brass and zinc-coated products that priorities are still required for obtaining these slabs.

Prices for slab zinc have continued unchanged for the week January 12-19 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

## Pigments

**Red Lead**—In recognition of the fact that red lead is essential as a coating for metals, WPB has granted in its new order M-384 the 60 percent annual rate of lead allocation on this pigment set forth in its order M-38 by providing in this new order that the quarterly use of red lead, including paste red lead, for civilian purposes, shall be limited to 30 percent of such use in the first six months of 1944, or, as an alternative, to a total quantity of 1,000 pounds of this form of lead, whichever is greater.

**White Lead**—The new lead chemicals allocation order M-384 limits the use of both basic carbonate and basic sulphate white lead in the production of paints, varnishes and lacquers, including paste white lead, for civilian use, in any calendar quarter to 8 percent of such use in the first six months of 1944, which is at a 16 percent annual rate, or to a total quantity of 1,000 pounds, whichever is greater. But this allowance for civilian uses is in addition to that required for preferred uses as defined in the order.

**Zinc Oxides** — These pigments are virtually uninfluenced by the provisions of the lead chemicals allocation order M-384, inasmuch as this order provides that leaded zinc oxide produced directly from the ore is not affected at all while the use of white lead in the production of leaded zinc oxide in any quarter is to be limited to 25 percent of the quantity used for the same purpose in the year 1944, which means at a 100 percent annual rate.

## Fillers and Extenders

**Asbestos**—A fairly keen demand continues to be noted for both Canadian and domestic materials, with prices well maintained.

**Mica** — Negotiations are still under way between representatives of the wetground mica interests and OPA for the establishment of price ceilings on all grades of this type of scrap mica at a levels $5 a ton above those now prevailing, but no action has yet been taken by that bureau on the applications for this markup.

## Dry and Chemical Colors

**Carbon Blacks** — Regardless of WPB's plans for increasing the production of channel black by 175,000,000 pounds annually, which cannot result in any substantial swelling of the output of these blacks until the latter part of this year or early in 1946, it is expected that this bureau will have to have recourse to further allocation control over the so-called beaded types of carbon black and furnace black within the near future, in order to prevent the now-threatened extinction of inventories of channel blacks.

## Driers and Flatteners

**Tallates**—The constantly mounting requirements of the paint and varnish industry are keeping the market for these driers boiling, with the result that the supply situation is tightening to the extent that some producers are finding their backlog of unfilled orders becoming unwieldy. The recent reference here to the expected increase in the supply of raw material turns out to have derived from a misapprehension.

**Stearates** — Buying operations in these flatteners continues to reach huge proportions, with the movement into consuming channels proceeding in lively fashion under the leadership of zinc, aluminum and calcium types with only slightly less activity in the barium, magnesium and lithium descriptions. Several producers, finding it impossible to fill all proffered orders, are declining to accept new business except for old customers.

## *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

Casein, imported, 1c. per lb.
Gum turpentine, ½c. per gal.

**Prices Reduced**

Butyl alcohol, norm. ferment, Ill., Ind., 1c. per lb.
Butyl acetate, norm. ferment., Ill., Ind., 0.7c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 140.2 | 140.2 | 140.2 | 140.2 |

*For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.*

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## Lacquer Materials

**Butyl Alcohol**—With the recent slight reduction in the cost of production, leading manufacturers have lowered their prices for normal fermentation by a cent per pound in the Illinois and Indiana producing area to a basis of 17.8 cents in tankcars and 18.8 cents for carload lots in drums and 19.8 cents in less than carlots. Prices asked for production in other regions, however, have remained unchanged.

**Butyl Acetate**—A similar small drop in production cost has been reflected in a nearly commensurate recession in prices asked for normal fermentation, revealing a markdown of seven-tenths of a cent in Illinois and Indiana production and making the revised quotations on such production 17¼ cents per pound in tankcars, 18¼ cents in carlots, when drum packed, and 18¾ cents in less than carlots.

**Polyisobutylene**—By the terms of part 4600 of WPB's rubber order R-1, direction 11, the purchase and consumption of this material, consisting of polybutene, vistanex and synthetic 100, are prohibited for experimental purposes, but appeals may be made by filing WPB form 2242 with WPB's Appeals Unit, Rubber Bureau, in Washington.

## Naval Stores

An advance of a half cent per gallon to a new basis of 79½ cents in the prices asked and received for gum turpentine in trades on the Savannah Cotton and Naval Stores Exchange has constituted the principal feature in the naval stores markets of the South, this past week. The only other potentiality for a variance from the long-unbroken monotony of a checkmate in these markets—the establishment by OPA of uniform gum rosin prices for producers and distributors within the producing area—has thus far failed to materialize.

The War Food Administration has bought for lend-lease from producing company in Louisiana 495 gallons of kiln burned pine tar, designated as Stockholm tar type, packed in drums, at 40 cents per gallon, plus $1.40 for each drum.

WFA has announced that its 1945 naval stores conservation program will be essentially the same as last year's with the exception of changes in participation requirements. Details of this conservation program are set forth in a news item appearing elsewhere in this issue of OPD.

**Rosin**—While the demand for gum rosin has continued to mount, the scarcity of supplies has become more acute. Nor is there any prospect for improvement in the supply situation until the new crop begins to move ten weeks hence. Even then, the outlook is not expected to be very bright, chiefly because of the deterrent to a sizable movement imposed by the federal government's plans for a further induction of farm manpower into the armed services and for the direction of more manpower into munitions plants, all of which seems to spell a reduced labor supply and hence a lowered yield for this year.

Operations on the Savannah Exchange have been meager within the past week, with offerings continuing rather light and spotty, and with all sales being made at the OPA ceiling prices applicable to exchange transactions, irrespective of the location of the rosin. Some offerings and sales have been made privately, off the exchange, at the high price levels of the individual producers in the January-June 1944 period.

Savannah, Jan. 19.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

| | Price per unit—Low of range quoted | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | *Fri. |
| B | $5.05 | $5.05 | $5.05 | $5.05 | ... |
| D | 5.12 | 5.12 | 5.12 | 5.12 | ... |
| E | 5.65 | 5.65 | 5.65 | 5.65 | ... |
| F | 5.75 | 5.75 | 5.75 | 5.75 | ... |
| G | 5.79 | 5.79 | 5.79 | 5.79 | ... |
| H | 5.81 | 5.81 | 5.81 | 5.81 | ... |
| I | 5.81 | 5.81 | 5.81 | 5.81 | ... |
| K | 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.85 | ... |
| M | 5.87 | 5.87 | 5.87 | 5.87 | ... |
| N | 6.03 | 6.03 | 6.03 | 6.03 | ... |
| WG | 6.28 | 6.28 | 6.28 | 6.28 | ... |
| WW | 6.55 | 6.55 | 6.55 | 6.55 | ... |
| X | 6.55 | 6.55 | 6.55 | 6.55 | ... |
| | Barrels | | | | |
| Sales | 45 | ... | 51 | ... | ... |
| Receipts | ... | 73 | 120 | 81 | ... |
| Shipments | 100 | 187 | 200 | 296 | ... |
| Stocks | 12,114 | 12,000 | 11,920 | 11,705 | ... |

* All Southern markets closed in observance of the Gen. Robert E. Lee's birthday holiday.

**Turpentine**—With the domestic and export demand reaching larger proportions daily, the market for gum turpentine in the South has stiffened materially this past week. Sales were made at the very outset of the week at 79½ cents per gallon, both on and outside the exchange, and, although it had been announced at the close of 1944 that the CCC parity price had been left unchanged for the January 1945 period at 79 cents, that government bureau immediately advanced its asking price for CCC stocks to the 79½ cent level, also.

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Long Island City 1, New York

PARAMET SYNTHETIC RESINS

*"Let's call Paramet first"*

Savannah, Jan. 19.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

| | Bulk gallons Cents. | Sales. | Barrels Receipts. | Shipments. | On hand. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday .. | 79½ | 200 | ... | ... | 24,073 |
| Tuesday .. | 79½ | ... | 8 | 61 | 24,020 |
| Wednesday. | 79½ | 750 | 9 | 1 | 24,028 |
| Thursday.. | 79½ | ... | 13 | 76 | 23,965 |
| *Friday .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* All Southern markets closed in observance of the Gen. Robert E. Lee's birthday holiday.

## Synthetic Resins

**Acrylic Resin**—Extending its restrictions on cast sheets of acrylic monomer and acrylic resin, so as to safeguard adequate supplies of all grades for the military establishment, the War Production Board has placed all these sheets under allocation control by amending schedule 17 of order M-300 so as to redefine cast sheets in such a way as to include all of them instead of only the clear uncolored specification cast sheets for use in aircraft, as formerly. But, although all grades of these materials will thus be subject to allocation control, any of them not required for military use or for specific industrial uses of high essentiality will be given a blanket release under paragraph (f) of order M-300.

**Phenolic Resins**—Subject to the same allocation control as that prescribed under order M-246, which has been revoked, phenolic resin and phenolic resin molding compounds have been transferred to general allocation order M-300 and classified thereunder as appendix A materials, embraced in schedule 87.

**Phthalic Alkyd Resin**—Users of this resin are gradually becoming familiar with the WPB's new method of handling requests for allocations under schedule 59 of order M-300. For the February allocations, all allocation requests must have been received by WPB by January 15 in order to have received consideration. This has been the usual procedure. But, whereas it had also been customary to run an interim allocation under schedule 59, each month, none of these will now be allowed except when the supply of phthalic alkyd resins permits. In some months, therefore, only one allocation will now be processed.

## Varnish Gums

**Copal**—Coming closely upon two sizable cargoes, which have not yet been unloaded in their entirety, there has been another arrival of Congo copal gum, aggregating 9,023 bags, with a combined weight of about 902,300 pounds or approximately 401.15 tons. But, with the major portions of all these cargoes already spoken for and eagerly awaited by consumers whose orders had been on the importers' books for a long time past, there has been no substantial replenishment of local supplies through these arrivals.

**Shellac**—Lack of anywhere nearly adequate supplies of seedlac and T.N., with which to carry on bleaching operations at a normal rate, continues to impose an insuperable deterrent to a business in bleached shellac of satisfactory proportions. Stocks of these grades available from the Defense Supplies Corporation's accumulations have been greatly depleted and now afford little more of these types which are most popularly sought for, when cut. From the country of origin, there have recently been no offerings of more than negligible proportions.

## Glues and Binders

**Casein**—Although additional arrivals aggregating 33,780 bagfuls of Argentine casein, with a total weight of 1,050.60 tons, have been recorded in the United States, the supply of this imported material is none too great for meeting the mounting requirements of all classes of consumers, while domestic production, continuing at ebbtide, is failing to relieve the general supply situation. In view of the difficulties still experienced in securing cargo space, and the consequent prospect of a depletion of stocks before new material can become available, first hands have advanced their prices a full cent per pound for the Argentine acid-processed grade, making their revised price range 18 cents to 18½ cents per pound.

**Glues**—Issuance of the WPB allocations of hide and processed bone glues for the first quarter of this year has shown contractions in these new allocations to civilian users averaging approximately 20 percent from those granted for the concluding quarter of 1944. This has been necessitated by the increasingly heavy drain upon supplies currently being made by the requirements of military usage production.

## Thibaut & Walker Names Two to Sales Posts

The Thibaut & Walker Company, Long Island City, has appointed William E. Sigafoose Southern sales manager with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., and Roy W. Westman Western sales manager with headquarters in Chicago.

Born in Point of Rock, Md., Mr. Sigafoose entered the paint business

W. E. Sigafoose

Roy W. Westman

in 1911 when he became associated with J. W. Hunt & Co., Washington, as paint buyer. In 1914 he joined the Thibaut & Walker Company. Mr. Westman graduated from the Central College of Chicago. He joined the Illinois Paint Works of Chicago and was employed as laboratory technician for five years, and for one year was associated with the J. W. Dart Paint & Varnish Works, whom he left in 1937 to join the Thibaut & Walker Company.

**Reynolds Metals** Company workers in Louisville, Ky., will be serenaded by the Coca-Cola band January 8 for their contributions to the wartime supply of aluminum. The salute will go out over the blue radio at 9:30 p.m.

## N.Y. Paint Club Scans Supplies and Manpower

Election of a new secretary and symposiums on materials and manpower constituted the highlights of the first of the 1945 monthly dinner-meetings of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, held in the Biltmore hotel, January 18.

Because of the sudden retirement of Harry C. Soffer, of the Paragon Paint & Varnish Corporation, from the association's secretaryship, its executive committee, at a special meeting in the afternoon, chose Thomas F. Brennan, of the American Can Company, to fill the former's unexpired term. Mr. Soffer had been elected at the club's annual meeting last May.

Consideration and discussion of present and prospective supplies of protective coatings materials occurred at the business session which preceded the dinner. Principal speakers at the forum conducted on this subject were A. J. Wittenberg, of the Brown Linseed Company, chairman of the raw materials and allied industries committee, and F. A. Walters, of the Socony Paint Products Company, chairman of the priorities executives and purchasing agents committee.

Representatives of the various Federal bureaus dealing with the manpower problem made the chief addresses at the symposium of "The Manpower Situation Today." These included H. H. Clark, regional representative of the War Labor Board; Major Edward D. Miller, of the Selective Service Board; U. Rosenfield, of the War Manpower Commission, and P. J. Lynch, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Warner B. Hays, assistant to the club's president, Renshaw Smith, jr., of the Devoe & Raynolds Company, introduced the government speakers and led the forum deliberations of the members which followed.

## Continental Carbon to Get DPC Plant Facilities

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, today announced that Defense Plant Corporation, RFC subsidiary, has authorized execution of a contract with Continental Carbon Company, New York, to provide plant facilities at Sunray, Tex. at a cost of approximately $1,200,000. Continental Carbon Company will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

## N.Y. Oil Trades Ass'n Holds Annual Dinner

Some 300 members and guests attended the quarterly meeting and dinner of the Oil Trades Association of New York, held in the Waldorf-Astoria, January 16. Dinner was preceded by a reception and followed by a floor show.


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SPANISH RED OXIDE
(Waterground)

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PRIMER RED OXIDE
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Aluminum Paste

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Also other grades of aluminum powders and pastes. No allotment number required.

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• NOW COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE
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*Walter Moesch & Company*
*Zurich* *Switzerland*

# Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Firm conditions featured the oils and fats market during the week. Scarcity of most materials continued to restrict business and from present indications the prospects for improvement in the prevailing tight supply situation are not bright. In fact, consensus is that the tight supply situation may become more pronounced in the near future.

War Food Administration announced that, beginning January 21, packers operating under Federal inspection will be required to set aside lard at the rate of seven and one-half pounds for each 100 pounds of live weight of each week's slaughter of hogs. On an average this amounts to approximately 60 percent of the production of Federally inspected lard, WFA said. Since this order does not apply to non-federally inspected lard, it affects about 40 percent of the estimated production of all lard.

Further advances were noted in oiticica oil during the week following the drying up of available supplies for shipment from Brazil.

Effective July 1, occupational taxes now levied on manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers of oleomargarin would be repealed under provisions of H.R. 579 which has been introduced in Congress by Representative L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina. The bill is similar in other respects also to that he introduced in the last session.

Office of Price Administration announced, effective January 22, retail sales of lard, shortening and salad and cooking oils will be resumed at two red ration points per pound.

Final goals for 1945 were reported by the War Food Administration as follows:—Soybeans 10,757,000 acres; flaxseeds 5,000,000 acres; peanuts, picked and threshed 3,230.000 acres; cotton 20,507,000 acres; corn 99,098,000 acres; sows farrow in Spring 9,569,000 head; pigs saved in Spring 57,563,000 head; cattle and calves 77,306,000 head.

## Cottonseed Oil

Business in futures was conspicuous by its absence during the week. Offerings were unavailable and the market continued strong with all deliveries held practically at ceilings.

Consuming demand for refined grades was steady on WFA allocations. Crude oil trading was quiet, with the bulk of output moving in good volume against allocations. Scattered tankcar offerings of crude were readily absorbed at ceilings.

War Food Administration announced the special purchase of 40 tankcars of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil at 14.51c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific Coast, on December 29.

### *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

Oiticica oil, ½c. per lb.

**Prices Reduced**

None

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

193.3 193.3 193.3 195.3

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

| | Cents per pound in tanks | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | High. | Low. | Close. |
| March | .... | .... | 14.20 bid |
| May | .... | .... | 14.31 bid |
| July | .... | .... | 14.00-14.31 |
| September | .... | .... | 14.00-14.31 |
| October | .... | .... | 13.60-13.90 |
| December | .... | .... | 13.50-13.90 |

Total sales, none.

Cash, 14.31c. nom.

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12¾c.; Texas, 12c. (all ceiling prices).

Memphis, Jan. 18.—Trading in crude cottonseed oil light with most mills sold far ahead. Cottonseed meal in urgent demand, and bulk of production taken in the South. Some cotton still in fields in this section.

## Linseed Oil

The trade was awaiting with interest the decision by the War Food Administration covering the distribution and enduse of present supplies of linseed oil, following the meeting of the Linseed Oil Advisory Committee and WFA officials held in Washington early last week.

Crushers were out of the market and confined activities to making deliveries of oil against standing contracts. Consumers withdrew considerable oil on prior orders during the past week.

WFA issued a directive whereby holders of government contracts were permitted to secure linseed oil from crushers to fulfill contracts during the week, thereby correcting a somewhat confusing situation.

The extended drought in the Argentine has created fears that the flaxseed crop will be poor, according to cable advices of January 16. In the province of Cordoba, it was estimated that the flaxseed crop would be less than 10 percent of normal.

Minneapolis, Jan. 17.—The linseed oil situation has been further complicated by the meeting of crushers and government officials at Washington.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

| | 1945-44 | 1944-43 |
|---|---|---|
| This week | 4,200,000 | 6,120,000 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 100,640,000 | 117,000,000 |

**Flaxseed**—Seed for cash delivery unavailable and the tight supply situation was more pronounced.

Minneapolis, Jan. 17.—With no sales of flaxseed in the Minneapolis cash market for the past eight days the situation looked rather hopeless to crushers in need of seed.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1945-44 | | 1944-43 | |
| This week | 18,500 | 213.000 | 18,000 | 117,000 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 9,695,000 | 16,980,000 | 1,312,000 | 1,795,500 |

Flaxseed markets at Minneapolis and Duluth during the week were unchanged at $3.10 (ceiling) per bushel for spot and forward deliveries.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 19.—The first flaxseed shipment in months were made to the United States totaling 378,000 bushels

## *Cottonseed Crushings Report: December*

Cottonseed received at mills, crushed and held, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out and held from August 1 through December 31, 1944, as compared with the preceding period, according to the Census Bureau, were as follows:—

**Cottonseed**

| | Tons | |
|---|---|---|
| | *1944-45 | 1943-44 |
| Receipts | [1]3,686,639 | 3,621,947 |
| Crushed | 2,120,094 | 2,448,118 |
| On hand Dec. 31 | 1,675,629 | 1,262,605 |

**Crude Oil**

| | Pounds | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1944-45 | 1943-44 |
| Produced | 648,975,000 | 752,514.000 |
| Shipped | 603,178,000 | 702,772,000 |
| On hand Dec. 31 | [2]139,528,000 | 148,777,000 |

**Refined Oil**

| | Pounds | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1944-45 | 1943-44 |
| Produced | [3]493,043.000 | 585,422,000 |
| Shipped | ..... | ..... |
| On hand Dec. 31 | [4]270,767,000 | 271,613.000 |

**Cake and Meal**

| | Tons | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1944-45 | 1943-44 |
| Produced | 970,552 | 1,127,491 |
| Shipped | 921,517 | 1,077,944 |
| On hand Dec. 31 | 77,085 | 68,089 |

**Hulls**

| | Tons | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1944-45 | 1943-44 |
| Produced | 489,825 | 569,021 |
| Shipped | 454,690 | 547,825 |
| On hand Dec. 31 | 49,928 | 33,160 |

**Linters**

| | Bales | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1944-45 | 1943-44 |
| Produced | [5]617,586 | 727,395 |
| Shipped | 562,374 | 576,979 |
| On hand Dec. 31 | [6]617,132 | 286,343 |

* Includes 9,172 tons and 1,560 tons destroyed during 1944-45 and 1943-44, respectively, but not 118,256 and 90,336 tons on hand August 1, 1944 and 1943, nor 43,154 and 31,438 tons reshipped during the seasons 1944-45 and 1943-44.

[1] Includes 8,636,000 pounds at oil mills, 18,480,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 2,643,000 pounds in transit.

[2] Includes 54,433,000 pounds at oil mills, 61,604,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 23,491,000 pounds in transit.

[3] Produced from 529,616,000 pouds of crude oil.

[4] Includes 263,805,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, 4,549,000 pounds held elsewhere, and 2,413,000 pounds in transit.

[5] Includes 119,051 bales first cut, 459,046 bales second cut, and 39,489 bales mill run.

[6] Includes 44,208 bales first cut, 64,485 bales second cut, and 8,439 bales mill run.

*For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.*

**Wm. Diehl & Co.**
CANDELILLA WAX
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**STEARIC ACID**
**OLEIC ACID**
(Red Oil)
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**FATTY ACIDS**
Animal
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**RUFATS**
(Hydrogenated Fatty Acids)
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**STEARIC ACID**
Single Pressed and Double Pressed
*Available in either cake or flake form*
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(OLEIC ACID)
**RUBY OLEINE**
**BRAND** (*distilled*)
**STAR BRAND**
(*saponified*)
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SPECIAL FATTY ACID DERIVATIVES
TWITCHELL REAGENTS
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41 EAST 42nd STREET • NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
**RED OIL** **STEARIC ACID**
Saponified — Distilled
**HYDROGENATED FATTY ACIDS**
**(HYDREX)**
Cottonseed Oil Fatty Acids
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Ouricury Wax
Red Lead
Litharge
Driers
Gum & Steam Distilled Wood Turpentine
Oiticica Oil
Soybean Oil
China Wood Oil
Gilsonite
Alcohol
Caustic Soda
Linseed Oil Specialties
Chemically Hydrated Lime
Coal-Tar Solvents
Coumarone-Indene Resins
JOHN H. CALO COMPANY
NAVAL STORES
NEW YORK, 6
19 RECTOR ST.
WHITEHALL 3-6866
RESINS OILS
CHICAGO, 11
43 EAST OHIO ST.
WHITEHALL 7680

during the past week. Visible supply of seed was placed at 3,150,000 bushels.

Argentine flaxseed was quoted at $2.26⅛ per bushel, nominal.

Hull, Jan. 19.—Bombay, £33, January; Calcutta, £31, January; La Plata not quoted.

## Other Vegetable Oils

**Castor, Dehydrated**—Consuming active inquiry for nearby and forward delivery. Producers sold well ahead. Prices unchanged and firm. Blown and other grades also in good request. Receipts totaled 800 drums.

**Oiticica**—Further advances in prices were noted during the week in sympathy with stronger market for shipment. Offerings of new crop oil from Brazil were unobtainable owing to the delay in production as the result of the higher cost of labor and seed. Old crop oil has been cleaned up. Supplies on the spot were advanced to 20½c. to 21c. per pound in drums, depending upon quantity and seller. Nearby delivery was quoted at 20½c. in drums.

**Tall**—This market has become tighter under a steady demand which absorbed the bulk of refined oil. Crude oil stocks also were materially reduced. Inquiry for forward delivery continued active. Prices were firm and unchanged.

## Fats and Greases

**Greases**—Scarcity of supplies continued to limit trading. Consumers showed an active inquiry. Sales were confined to occasional carlots at ceilings. An active call was noted against contracts.

**Lard**—Available supplies limited to small lots. Demand continued active. Bulk of production being taken for government account. Prices firm at ceilings. Stocks of lard in cold storage in the United States totaled 100,442,000 pounds on January 1, comparing with 90,536,000 pounds on December 1 and 161,791,000 pounds January 1 last year. Chicago lard stocks were 15,487,700 pounds on January 15 against 16,524,580 pounds January 1, and 28,793,800 pounds January 15, 1943. Due to a typing error, the "WFA Statement on Spring Pig Goal" listed the support price for good to choice butcher hogs weighing 200 to 270 pounds ($12.50 per hundredweight, Chicago basis), as being extended to March 1, 1946. The correct date is March 31, 1946.

**Tallow**—Tight supply conditions continued to prevail in this market. Demand was active with offerings scarce and finding ready buyers. Quotations were firm at ceilings.

## Fish Oils

**Menhaden Oil**—A steady demand was noted for refined grades. Inquiry for crude oil was moderate with bids at the ceiling unaccepted. Market was firm at ceilings.

Baltimore, Jan. 17.—Some of the menhaden fishing companies that operate along the North Carolina cost were still operating last week, and were taking advantage of every opportunity to supply at least a part of the orders for oil contracted for on a when-and-if-made basis.

**Sardine**—Trading in crude oil was quiet though bids at the ceiling found no takers. Reports from the Pacific coast stated that fishing was poor. Refined oil was in good demand at the ceiling for prompt delivery.

## Fatty Acids

**Red Oil**—Demand continued active, but trading was light owing to sold-up production. Makers were unable to offer and output was curtailed by difficulty of obtaining pressing stock. Prices firm at ceilings.

**Stearic Acid**—Production sold well ahead and makers unable to offer. Demand exceeds supply. Call for delivery against contracts continued. Active prices well held at ceilings.

## Cake and Meal

**Cottonseed Meal**—Sold-up production is keeping the supply situation tight. Keen demand unsatisfied, with trading restricted to scattered carlots.

**Linseed Meal**—Market continued strong with production sold well ahead. Deliveries delayed by car shortage.

Minneapolis, Jan. 17.—Meal supplies have been shortened considerably by the reduction in mill running time and buyers are urgently insisting on obtaining meal they contracted to receive from week to week. The situation is quite acute, hampered further by boxcar shortages.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

| | 1945-44 | 1944-43 |
|---|---|---|
| This week | 6,720,000 | 13,380,000 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 26,760,000 | 203,640,000 |

**Peanut Meal**—Meal was offered at $50.75 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Memphis, and $53.75 in bags, same basis, for February-March shipment.

## Waxes

**Beeswax**—Light trading was noted with the volume restricted by the scarcity of offerings from African and Brazilian markets. Prices were strong. Receipts were reported at 2,222 blocks and 237 bags for delivery on previous contracts.

**Carnauba**—Supply conditions continued tight and sellers at primary centers have practically withdrawn from the market, not offering during the week. Buyers were in the market and bids for nearby and forward shipment attracted little or no attention. Receipts totaled 120 bags which were delivered againset prior orders.

**Ouricury**—Tone of this market was firmer reflecting the strength in carnauba. Inquiry was active with trading moderate at current quotations. Offerings for shipment were not liberal.

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# Agricultural Chemicals

Demand has shown improvement for fertilizer materials since the turn of the month. The expansion in buying interest, while not unusual at this period of the year, has been given additional stimulus through concern over possible shortages in various nitrogenates, including superphosphate, and the markets have tightened under this influence. The manpower situation has been reported critical in some areas. Advices from the South assert that previous to the draft order, the supply of farm labor decreased 10 to 20 percent compared with a year ago. Manpower, it is claimed, has reached its most acute stage in both farming and in fertilizer factories, while the War Food Administration is calling for greater production of some crops that require much hand labor. Fertilizer manufacturers are seeking foreign labor and war prisoners in an attempt to relieve the situation.

Senator Lister Hill, of Alabama, has again introduced his bill to establish a national fertilizer policy. The measure, S.74, is identical with S.2035 sponsored by him in the last session, which received an adverse report from the Department of Agriculture on the grounds that government competition with the private fertilizer industry was unnecessary and should be avoided.

## Market Trends

**Prices Advanced**

None

**Prices Reduced**

None

**Comparative Price Indexes**

*Fertilizer Materials*

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 71.8 | 71.8 | 71.8 | 71.8 |

## Nitrogenates

**Ammonia Sulphate**—Western advices reported a substantial cutback in January allocations on the Pacific Coast. Demand in the East was reported active enough to hold the supply situation tight, the scarcity of nitrogen compounds has kept buying interest in sulphate on the increase.

**Bone Meal**—Reported that most of the available domestic material has been purchased for feeding requirements. The steady absorption of stock has tightened the situation appreciably and the market closed firm at ceiling levels.

**Castor Pomace**—Supply position did not give any sign of easement last week. Curtailed production has not allowed the existence of surplus inventories and a fair amount of unfilled buying orders were reported at the close.

**Dried Blood**—Buying interest, including some fertilizer has absorbed most of the available dried blood and the market was in definitely short supply at the close. Active demand and short stocks contributed strength to the general situation and the market closed firm at ceiling levels.

**Fish Meal**—Offerings of material in the East remained restricted and confined to Florida and North Carolina coastal points. Demand in this section was reported active while in the West, inquiry seemed to be fairly well supplied with some falling off in production noted.

**Soda Nitrate**—No easement in either demand or supply conditions could be noted. Requests for allocations were reported ahead of the available supply. Shipments for agricultural use were steady and it is understood that farmers have stored a lot of material for direct application later in the year. There has been no relaxation in the tight position of nitrogen compounds and deliveries have remained somewhat behind schedule.

**Tankage**—Firm markets have developed both here and in the West under a broader demand restricted almost entirely to the feed trade. The absence of importations his shifted the source of supply to domestic producers who have moved material as fast as available.

## Phosphates

**Phosphate Rock**—Shipments of phosphate rock have been tempered to some extent by the inability of acidulators to secure the desired amount of acid. Regardless of this condition, output of high grade rock was repotred to have been temporarily sold out in some quarters. Recent imports of foreign rock have slightly injured the domestic demand at points along the Atlantic Coast including Canada. The opinion was expressed in some trade circles that these imports would not exceed 100,000 tons. The manpower shortage and relatively high producing costs have contributed strength to the general market with high grade rock showing a tendency to tighten.

**Superphosphate**—Pressure of demand from fertilizer interests has forced this market into a tighter supply position with tension mounting as the Spring season approaches. Manpower shortage has been keenly felt at producing plants in the Baltimore area where output is reported to have been falling steadily behind demand. The acute labor shortage experienced at some plants is said to have cutback production sharply with possibilities of the situation becoming more unfavorable if the new draft program becomes a reality.

## Potashes

Supply position of muriate has kept favorable by steady production and contract deliveries have gone forward to mixers in good volume. Conditions in sulphate are not as favorable as demand from tobacco growers has increased sufficiently to bring about a definitely tight market that apparently has no possibilities of easement.

## Sulphur and Pyrites

Steady shipments of sulphur have continued to move into industrial channels, while demand has shown a tendency to further expand. The maintenance of large stocks has facilitated a prompt movement from mines. Spanish pyrites has shown no departure from its quiet condition. Inquiry was reported active but the scarcity of importations has restricted business.

## Insecticides

**Copper Sulphate**—Stocks are reported fairly ample at present but are somewhat less than the supply a year ago. It is the trade opinion that material to be taken for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will put a dent in the stockpile but it is felt that the supply will be adequate to meet domestic requirements. The possibility of a tight market was reflected in the volume of agricultural inquiries last week. It is understood if the export demand becomes too great, it may be necessary for the government to curtail shipments to the banana growers in Central America in order to provide material for UNRRA. The industrial demand was reported normal and about on even beam with a year ago. Trade estimates of the 1944 production placed 35,000,000 pounds for agriculture, 18,000,000 pounds for industry and 22,000,000 pounds for export, making a total for the year of 75,000,000 pounds.

A new Canadian plant being constructed at Montreal is expected to be in operation within the next few months. This will furnish stock for that market and relieve the British and United States from their usual support.

In relation to export trade, it is reported that France will be supplied with copper sulphate by the British and Italy will be supplied by the United States. UNRRA is reported to have put in a request for 70,000,000 pounds for all liberated areas and this is now before the combined board. No decision has been reached yet, however.

### Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Jan. 19.—Fertilizer manufacturers of the South are reported receiving a large volume of orders as farmers become concerned over the possibility of not being able to get their fertilizers in time for Spring use. Shipments are being made as rapidly as transportation facilities will admit. The movement to dealers and farmers is reported behind that of last year up to this time. Fertilizer manufacturers are much concerned over the possible effect of further drafting of farm labor for war, on the demand for fertilizers. In the South the greatest amount of fertilizers is used on crops requiring the largest amount of farm labor.

Baltimore, Jan. 19.—Fish scrap production is proceeding on a very small scale along the North Carolina coast and there is little available. Sales have been made in small quantities, mainly to farmers who were willing to send their trucks to plants and haul their purchases away. These sales, it is believed, were more profitable to the fishing companies than large transactions would have been. According to the information available here a couple of small plants continue their fishing activities whenever weather conditions and signs of fish encourage such work by vessels able to get crews nearby. Under the circumstances, it is believed that the grinders obtain very little scrap for conversion into meal, although protein material is in active demand from the producers of feeds.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—Business in nitrogenous fertilizer materials showed little change in volume starting off the year, with buyers displaying considerable sustained interest. Heavy cattle runs in the livestock market are tending to indicate continued rather extensive supplies of some of the organics. Blood demand is good, tankage quiet and bone materials steady. Dried Blood—Principal grade, $5.53 per unit of ammonia. Bone Materials—Ground, steamed bone, 3 and 50 percent, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $45 per ton; dry, rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.10 to $1.15 per unit; 50 percent meat and bone scrap, $68 to $70.

Los Angeles, Jan. 19.—Ammonia nitrate and sulphate supplies were scarce this week, making the market very tight. Fish meal held firm at ceiling prices with moderate central California production and an active demand from local and out of state mixed feed manufacturers. Ruling prices are:—Ammonia Nitrate.—Named at $65 per ton with freight allowances up to $4.40 per ton from production plant. Ammonia Phosphate.—Quoted at $48 per ton for 16/20 grade and $57 for 11/48 delivered at the California plant.

## Calif. Chemical Salesmen Elect Officers

John C. Tiedemann, of the L. H. Butcher Company, has been elected president of the Chemical Salesmen's Association of California. Other officers elected were:—First vice-president, Peter H. VanDerSterre, of the Griffin Chemical Company; second vice-president, Eugene T. Doyle, of the Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation; secretary-treasurer, C. B. Odell, of the Dow Chemical Company.

## Chemical Salesmen Install Officers

Charles F. Alexander, of L. Sonneborn & Sons, New York, was formally installed as president of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, at a meeting in the Midston house, New York, January 17. Other officers include:—

Vice-president, James McInnes, of Commercial Solvents Corporation; secretary, J. Robert Fisher, of the Fisher Chemical Company; treasurer, James E. Ferris, of the Niagara Alkali Company.

Stephen Urban, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, and Al Loeffler, of the Monsanto Chemical Company, have been named to the executive committee to succeed John J. Butler, jr., of the Industrial Chemical Sales Division of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, and John P. Remensnyder, of the Heyden Chemical Company, retiring members.

## Tankcar Demurrage

—*Continued from page 3*

will continue to be governed by B. T. Jones' tariff I. C. C. 3815.

Another important concession made to the industry is the inclusion of a provision in the order that the demurrage is to apply only at the unloading end and not to the shipper as originally proposed.

Another change, which has the effect of reducing considerably the amount of bookkeeping that otherwise would have been required, fixes the schedule of demurrage charges at $11 per day for the first five days after expiration of the free-time period, and $22 per day thereafter. It was proposed originally that the demurrage would be $5.50 for the first day after free-time, $11 for the second day and $22 a day thereafter.

In a further modification of the order announced January 17, the commission reduced the free-time allowed under rule eight of the Jones tariff for unloading of commodities that arrive in a frozen or congealed state to 24 hours in addition to the free-time allowed in other cases. In other words, receivers now will have but 48 hours of free-time within which to unload shipments arriving in a frozen or congealed condition instead of 72 hours allowed in the January 13 version of the amended order.

**New England Paint**, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold a meeting in the Parker house, January 11. The speaker will be Elliot S. Boardman, who will discuss "Where Do We Go From Here."

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Mine: Newgulf, Texas

*For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.*

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| ACETANILID, U. S. P. | | | |
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| **Specifications** | Conforms to requirements of all U.S.P. tests. | **Available Forms** | Crystals: None retained on 14-mesh.<br>Powder: 3.0% max. retained on 80-mesh. |
| **ACETOPHENETIDIN, U. S. P.** | | | |
| **Specifications** | Conforms to requirements of all U.S.P. tests. | **Available Forms** | Crystals: None retained on 14-mesh.<br>Powder: 5% retained on 100-mesh. |

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# Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Quicksilver continued to advance and mercurials were that much stronger and upward in tendency at the close of the past week in the market for drugs and fine chemicals. Also, menthol turned firmer and scored the upturn in price which some factors several weeks ago had forecast as a likely development after the turn of the year. On the down side of price movements, revisions were made in the schedules on butyl acetate and alcohol made in Illinois and Indiana. Prices for production at other points were unchanged. The revisions reflected lower production costs on Middlewestern output.

Of probable importance to all sellers of drugs and fine chemicals was a possible revision, in the interest of tightening control, of the General Maximum Price Regulation. Section 1499.2(b) is to undergo major revision, it is believed in Washington, though numerous other changes are in prospect. The section mentioned permits sellers to adopt the highest price charged by their closest competitors in the same class of merchandise which they did not handle in the base period of March, 1942. Complaints regarding this section have been numerous and it is believed to have been loosely worded, resulting in rising consumer costs.

During the week, the Manpower Commission listed critical jobs in 35 general categories, included in which were miscellaneous organic chemicals, wood chemicals, pharmaceuticals for use in proprietary medicines and prescriptions, drugs of animal origin, pharmaceutical gelatin, disinfectants, and fumigants. It is shortage of manpower in these and other categories that has forced a review of the draft status of workers that unfilled jobs in critical industries be filled.

**Acid, Ascorbic**—The War Food Administration on January 4 bought 20,000 kilos of this material for $24.50 per kilo. Also, on December 29, 11,000,000 ascorbic acid tablets at 92c. per 1,000 tablets. Allocations for 1945 for use by the feed industry and livestock medicine manufacturers are as follows, according to WFA:—First quarter, 220 pounds; second quarter, 441 pounds; third quarter, 661 pounds; and fourth quarter, 1,102 pounds.

**Acid, Nicotinic**—Allocations of this item for use by the feed industry and livestock medicine manufactuers were reported as follows by WFA:—First quarter, 3,307 pounds; second quarter, 4,960 pounds; third quarter, 4,960 pounds; fourth quarter, 4,960 pounds.

**Alcohol**—National requirements for industrial alcohol in 1945 have risen, forcing reconsideration of earlier estimates, according to WPB. Consumption in making synthetic rubber has risen in company with consumption for making aviation gasoline. Government stocks on January 1 were 81,000,000 gallons. Production is estimated at 603,000,000 gallons in 1945. Revised estimates of 1945 requirements set up an overall figure of 655,000,000 gallons, comparing with 609,000,000 gallons used in 1944. If 1945 requirements are met without an increase in production, government stocks at the end of 1945 will be down to 29,000,000 gallons.

**Butyl Acetate**—Prices for butyl acetate produced in Illinois and Indiana have been reduced 7/10c. per pound to reflect a lower cost of production. Tanks, 17¼c. per pound; drums, carlots, 18¼c.; less carlots, 18¾c. Prices for the item produced at other centers were unchanged.

**Butyl Alcohol**—Prices for butyl alcohol produced in Illinois and Indiana are 1c. lower as the result of a lowered cost of production. Tankcars, 17.8c. per pound; tankwagons, 18.3c.; drums, carlots, 18.8c.; less carlots, 19.3c. Prices for production at other centers were left unchanged.

**Bromine and Bromides**—Apparently stable on the surface but still said to be subject to substantial competitive activity which is expected to be reduced as the result of the rather sharp drop in prices in the recent past.

**Cadmium**—This metal remains high on the army's critical list and is expected so to remain in 1945. Requirements of platters are expected to rise 5 percent over those in 1944 while production is expected to drop 10 percent below 1944. Lack of manpower makes a pessimistic outlook rule production prospects, mostly because cadmium is produced mainly as a by-product of zinc smelting, and, to some extent, from lead production.

## *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

Castor beans, $3 per long ton.
Menthol, 25c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $10 per flask.

**Prices Reduced**

Butyl acetate, Ill., Ind., 7/10c. per lb.
Butyl alcohol, Ill., Ind., 1c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 232.4 | 231.3 | 229.9 | 245.0 |

**Castor Oil**—Stocks of beans gained to the extent of 2,243,850 pounds, making the total since January 1, 3,406,500 pounds. This compares with 6,894,300 pounds of record for the corresponding period a year ago. Cables from Brazil reported a market on beans at $78 per long ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports, but buyers in this country will not go above $75 at the moment.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—Castor oil has been holding firm, with material sought actively by the buying trade, and with suppliers apparently fairly able to take care of current business. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, carlots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, carlots, 14¼c.; drums, less than carlots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

**Corn Syrup** — Argentine material sells here for about $9 per 100 pounds, which is more than twice higher than the officially controlled price of domestic production. Sales at the high figure have been very substantial.

**Corrosive Sublimate**—A still higher quicksilver market has not yet been reflected in quotations on this derived material but the tendency was definitely upward.

**Creosote** — In good demand along seasonal and expanded lines which a not adequate production meets with great difficulty. Undertones were very firm.

**Dibutyl Phthalate** — The price situation as now prevailing is due for stabilization for at least a month, or until some time during the first 10 days of February. Meanwhile, essential requirements take the bulk of output.

**Ephedrine** — Seasonal consumption is large and active with the result that an exceptionally firm price position prevails in the absence of much competition to supply manufacturing consumers.

**Fishliver Oils**—The War Food Administration on January 5 bought 625 pounds of sharkliver oil at 20c. per million units of vitamin A. The War Food Administration reports that stocks of low-potency vitamin A oil are ample, and its use is unrestricted.

San Francisco, Jan. 17.—The fishliver oil market here this week was relatively quiet, with only light trading reported.

**Glycerin** — Although stocks have been reduced by lend-lease operations, they are still substantial in size, and conditions point to the probability of their actually growing from time to time, which is a develomepnt likely to be more than necessary if postwar international demand for glycerin is to be met. Domestic consumption on civilian account runs to excellent totals, also, but the desire of producers is to increase that angle of their present distribution.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—Call for glycerin is continuing fairly good. Material has been in a fair state of market equilibrium recently, with buyers still showing interest.

Prices are:—Chemically pure, 15c. per pound, tankcar; 15½c., drums, carlots; 15¾, drums, less than carlots; high gravity, 14¼c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c., drums, carlots; 14¾c., drums, less than carlots.

**Menthol**—As forecast by some menthol factors in the moderately distant past, prices for Brazilian menthol

*For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.*

KESSCO PRODUCTS
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Laurate, Myristate, Oleate, etc.
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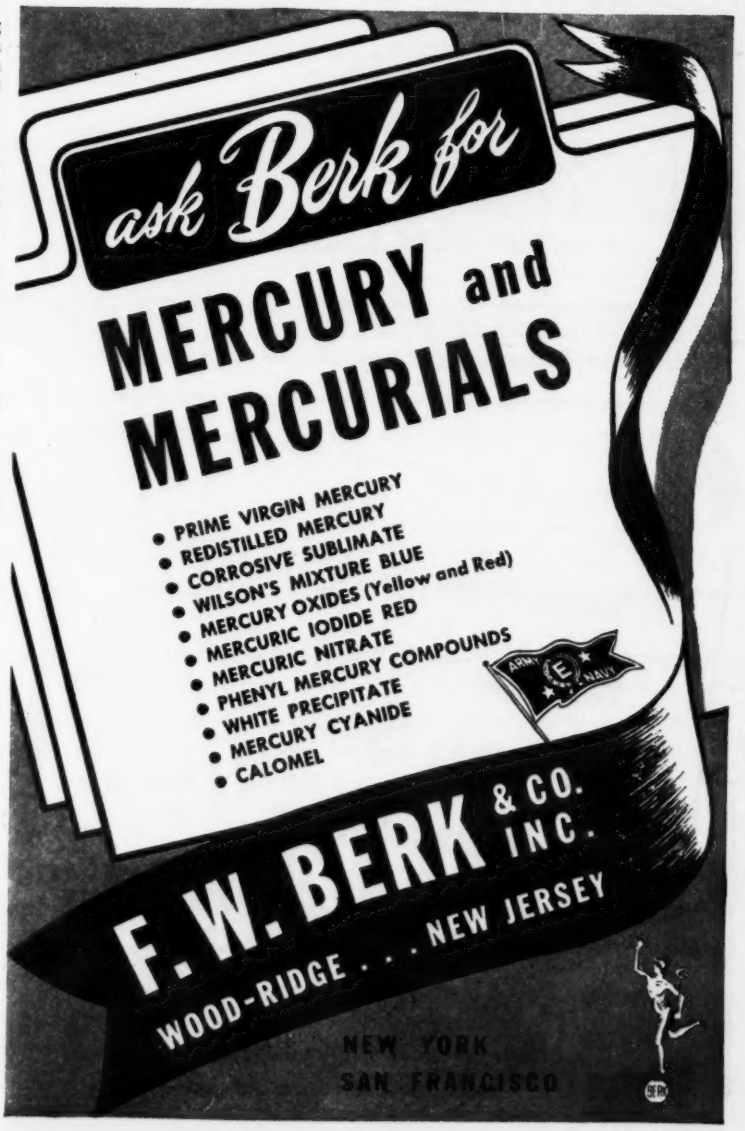

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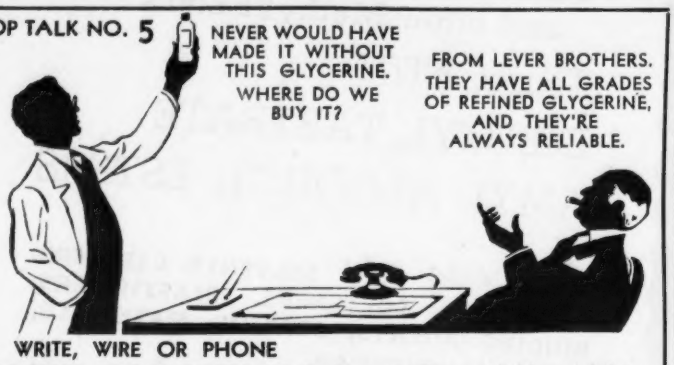

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have actually strengthened and late last week on spot they stood at $13.25 to $13.50 per pound according to quantity and seller. Also, as expected, producers in Brazil seem to have experienced delay in getting into production.

**Milk Powder**—Fifty percent of the production of spray process milk powder will be set aside for sale to government agencies during February and March, by order of the War Food Administration. Government needs are increasing since large quantities are being prepared for shipment to liberated countries where the need for foodstuffs runs high. Civilian supplies are expected to average about 10,000,000 pounds during February and March, or about even with civilian allocations in recent months.

**Pectin**—The War Food Administration on January 3 bought 300,000 pounds of Floridian material at 85c. per pound.

**Peroxygen Chemicals**—Defining this as meaning hydrogen peroxide, soda peroxide, and soda perborate, the War Production Board has ordered that the small order exemption be reduced from 5 carboys (600 pounds) to one carboy (120 pounds). Schedule 5 of order M-300 was so amended.

**Quicksilver** — Prices have risen to $165 per flask, spot, and are nominal so far as spot goods are concerned; the metal simply is not forthcoming here and transactions are, perforce on a future delivery basis only. Production is well engaged ahead, is below normal, and suffers from a shortage of workers at the mines. All derived products show great strength.

San Francisco, Jan. 17.—Supplies of quicksilver continued to be short, making the market exceedingly tight. Producers were quoting metal between $160 and $163 per flask, f.o.b. San Francisco. The price is expected to continue its upward trend.

## *Chemical Allocations*

*—Continued from page 7*

is available to operate Freon 12 plants at capacity.

**Ipecac**—Allocations were granted 100 cent for medicinal use only.

**Isobutyl Alcohol**—The following essential civilian requests were allowed in January: Hydraulic brake fluids, 65 percent; rayon lubricants, 100 percent; miscellaneous, 50 percent. All other civilian uses were denied.

**Isopropyl Acetate**—Rrequests under group J as identified in WPB 1, 1943, were denied. Small orders were allowed 75 percent of their requests. All other requests were granted in full.

**Isopropyl Alcohol 99 Percent**—The following requests for 99 percent isopropyl alcohol were denied: Cosmetics, rubbing alcohol, non-essential technical coatings, window cleaner, furniture and transportation. Small order requests were cut in half. All other requests were granted in full.

**Isopropyl Alcohol 91 Percent**—Requests for cosmetics were cut in half. Rubbing alcohol requests were allocated a nominal amount. All other requests were granted in full.

**Maleic Anhydride**—Allowed for the following end-uses: Abrasives, 100 percent; experimental, 55 percent; phthalic alkyd resins, 69 percent; polyvinyl resins, 99 percent; pharmaceuticals, 100 percent; zinc chromate primer, 57 percent; oil demulsifying agents, 100 percent; oil additives, 100 percent; paper sizing, 53 percent; phenolic resins, 93 percent; substituted oils, 43 percent; polystyrene resins, 87 percent; tanning agents, 100 percent; wetting agents, 76 percent; toluene purification, 100 percent; maleic resins, 64 percent.

**Methanol, Wood**—Requests for wood distilled denaturing grade and 95 to 97 percent for civilian use were granted in full. Requests for antifreeze granted in line with L-51 quotas.

**Methanol, Synthetic** — Civilian requests, which were subsequently suspended because of the shortage, for synthetic methanol were allocated originally as follows: Photographic products, drugs and pharmaceuticals and extraction and solvent uses, 100 percent; allotment to dimethylanilin sufficient to cover their requirements; 75 percent of requests for dyes and dye intermediates was granted; 75 percent of requests for wood stains and protective coatings was granted; 75 percent of requests for all others was granted. Requests for antifreeze granted in line with L-51 quotas.

**Methylethylketone** — Requests for methylethylketone for essential civilian uses in January were granted as follows:—Vinylite coatings, 25 percent; synthetic rubber cement, 25 percent; aromatic chemicals, 100 percent; cellulose acetate sheets, 15 percent.

**Methylisobutylketone**—Small orders to jobbers and producers for resale were granted 5 percent of total production. All other civilian end-uses were granted in full. The following were denied; bowling alley lacquers, furniture, automobile-refinishing and maintenance, and miscellaneous lacquers.

**Naphthalene**—Allowed for phthalic anhydride; betanaphthol; other dye intermediates, 1,015,000 pounds; other uses, 100 percent, and agricultural insecticides.

**Naphtha, Enamels Wire and High Flash**—The revision of M-340 dated December 27, 1944, effectively eliminates the processing of forms for allocation of Schedules 12 and 16, respectively, of the old order. Under this revision "Preferred" consumer orders are to be recognized first. Priority ratings other than AAA are inapplicable. The subject chemicals appear in list 1 of the new order as numbers 2 and 4 respectively.

**Naphthenic Acid and Naphthenates** —Civilian allotments of metallic naphthenates for the initial January period were as follows:—Mildew-proofing and fungicides, 96 percent; emulsifiers, demulsifiers, etc., 61 percent; molding compounds, core oils, 100 percent; printing inks, 100 percent; wood treating, wood preservatives, 96 percent; cutting oils, 100 percent; driers, 21 percent; E. P. lubricants, 85 percent; rust preventives, 100 percent; miscellaneous, 44 percent.

**Niacinamine** — All civilian requests were granted 100 percent.

**Nicotinic Acid**—All civilian requests were granted 100 percent.

**Paraformaldehyde**—Not available at this time. Will be reported later.

**Pentaerythritol** — Technical grade pentaerythritol requests for civilian requirements were divided into two groups, essential requirements and all other requirements. The former group was allocated 50 percent and the latter group 20 percent.

**Perchlorethylene**—Not available at this time. Will be reported later.

**Peroxygen Chemicals** — Hydrogen Peroxide: Civilian requests allowed 33⅓ percent of average base period use, with the exception of food uses which were allowed 75 percent. Chemical processing allocations made individually varying from 33⅓ percent to 100 percent, depending on essentiality. Sodium Perborate: All civilian uses denied except pharmaceutical, for which 33⅓ percent of average base period use was allowed. Reagent chemical use allowed nominal quantities. Sodium Peroxide: All civilian uses, with the exception of reagent chemicals use, were denied.

**Phenol**—Civilian allocations of phenol for January are as follows:—Oil additives, oil refining, 75 percent; triphenyl phosphate, 65 percent; other plasticizers, 85 percent; plastics, 80 percent; salicylates, 85 percent; other medicinals, 81,000 pounds; chlorinated phenols, 60 percent; disinfectants and insecticides; 75 percent; dyes and inks, 75 percent; chemical manufacturing, 55 percent; p-t-butylphenol, p-t-amylphenol, and bis-phenol, 55 percent.

**Phenolic Resin**—Molding Powder:—Allowed new molding powder to the following end uses: industrial equipment, motor construction, safety equipment, printing plates, textile equipment, railroad and motor bus transportation equipment and mining equipment, 80 percent; medical and sanitation supplies and civilian wiring devices, 50 percent; agricultural equipment other than tractors and automotive and tractor ignition and parts, 60 percent; knobs and handles for building hardware, pots and pans and miscellaneous, 25 percent; office machinery, 40 percent. Denied new molding powder for buttons, closures, electric irons, vacuum cleaner parts, washing machine parts, cash drawers, fishing reels, camera cases, developing tanks and trays. Laminating:—The following civilian uses were granted in full for the month of January: electrical insulation parts, mechanical and structural uses, safety helmets, industrial maintenance, repairs and operating supplies for industrial plants, mines, railroads utilities, etc., fluorescent lamp bases, corrosion resistant parts, gears, gear

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blanks and sheet material. The following uses were denied:—table tops for industrial cafeterias, hospitals, inspection unit tops, etc. Protective Coatings:—Certain essential civilian items in each of the following end use classes were allowed 100 percent for the month of January: Aircraft, transportation, electrical and communication equipment, industrial machinery, equipment and tools, textiles and leather, health, safety and scientific equipment, photographic material and equipment, printing inks, printing, and accessories, office supplies and equipment, furniture, laundry, kitchen and refrigeration equipment, building materials and buildings, containers, packages and accessories, unclassifiable, miscellaneous. Specialties:—Allocated 100 percent for the following civilian end-uses during the month of January: abrasives; bonded asbestos; electrical; adhesives; paper, leather and cloth coatings; general heat insulation; jigs, dies and fixtures; textile equipment; oilwell equipment; core binders; toilet seats. A limited quantity of cast phenolic resins was allocated out of the plant of one producer on the basis of producer-hardship as well as consumer-hardship. The producer-hardship was the direct result of a temporary stoppage in a large military program. Adhesives:—All civilian uses including furniture and barrel staves were cut 75 percent. All military uses were allocated 100 percent.

**Phthalate Plasticizers** — Dibutyl Phthalate: All civilian requests were denied with the exception of a small request for an important industrial coatings. Di-2-ethylhexyl Phthalate: A couple of drums were allowed for the manufacture of synthetic rubber for food closures. All other civilian requests were denied. All civilian requests were denied the following: Dimethyl phthalate, dibutoxyethyl phthalate, diethyl phthalate, ethylphthalylethyl clycollate, butylphthalylbutyl clycollate, dicapryl phthalate, dimethoxyethyl phthalate, dicyclohexyl phthalate, dimethylcyclohexyl phthalate, diamyl phthalate, castor oil phthalate, hydrogenated castor oil phthalate. Methylphthalylethyl Glycollate: One drum was allowed for the manufacture of dentures. All other civilian requests were denied.

**Phosphate Plasticizers** — Tricresyl phosphate: Civilian requests for tricresyl phosphate were cut as follows:—Textile coatings, 50 percent; adhesives, 70 percent; lacquer, 40 percent. A very small amount of tricresyl was allowed for the manufacture of synthetic rubber for important industrial uses. Triphenyl phosphate and Dimonophenyl (ortho xenyl) phosphate: All civilian requests were denied. Di (ortho xenyl) phenyl monophosphate: A small amount was allowed for textile coatings.

**Phosphorus** — Requests for phosphorus during the month of January were granted in full for all military purposes, mining flotation, bomber plastics, phosphate plasticizers, bearing metals and sulfa drugs. Requests for phosphorus for use in acid leavening were cut 20 percent. Requests for use in beverages were cut 35 percent. Requests for rust proofing were cut 20 percent; dentifrices, 30 percent; pharmaceuticals, 35 percent; soaps and detergents were cut 60 percent. Miscellaneous requests were cut 50 percent.

**Phthalic Anhydride**—Not available at this time. Will be reported later.

**Pinetar**—Due to increased demands by the rubber and cordage industries, it was necessary to deny civilian uses for pinetar.

**Polystyrene**—The following civilian end-uses were granted 100 percent for the month of January: plumbing equipment; acid-resistant closures; hearing-aid cases; refrigerator parts-protective coatings; shoe adhesives; protection goggles, slide rules; thermostat cases.

**Polydichlorostyrene**—Allowed for experimental purposes only.

**Pyrethrum**—Will be reported later.

**Pyridin**—Allowed for sulfa drugs, 70 percent; other medicinals, 67 percent; water repellents for military use only; vitamins, 55 percent; dyestuffs, 70 percent; disinfectants for military use only and miscellaneous, 100 percent.

**Soda Cyanide**—The shortage remains critical. Practically all civilian uses have been eliminated.

**Soda Nitrate** — Industrial requests were approved in full for January shipments.

**Sulphuric Acid**—Practically all requests were allocated in full. However, it was necessary to rearrange delivery schedules in many instances in order that virgin acid requirements for many uses might be made. Deficiencies were made up in many instances by utilization of spent acid from Ordnance plants.

**Synthetic Organic Detergents**—Allocation of civilian requests were accomplished under Paragraph D of M-300. This, in fact, is delivery of synthetic detergents under priority system. The total civilian allocation was 40 percent of the requests.

**Theobromine**—All requests granted in full. Used for medicinal purposes only.

**Toluene**—Initial January allocations were:—Miscellaneous protective coatings, 41 percent; ammunition coatings, 50 percent; container coatings, 100 percent; cable lacquer, 54 percent; dyes and dye intermediates, 54 percent; solvents, includes dewaxing compounds, 99 percent; neoprene solvent, 97 percent; food preservatives, 100 percent; medicinals, 100 percent; adhesives, 73 percent; miscellaneous, 99 percent; laboratory and research, 100 percent.

**Trichlorethylene**—Data not available at this time.

**Urea**—No longer under allocation. Production of urea for industrial and cattle feed purposes will be controlled by the quantity of ammonia allocated for these uses.

**Urea and Melamine Aldehyde Resins** — Protective Coatings: — Because of the short supply of butanol and formaldehyde, allocations of urea and melamine aldehyde resins have been reduced to keep within the available supply, and approvals were limited to specified uses. Molding Compound, Urea:—Industrial wiring devices were allowed in full. Other civilian wiring devices were allowed up to 50 percent. Approximately 75 percent of the requests for stove hardware were allowed. Approximately 50 percent of the requests for medical and health equipment and

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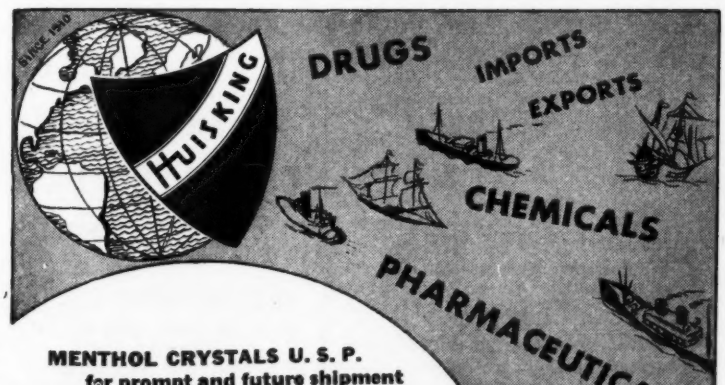


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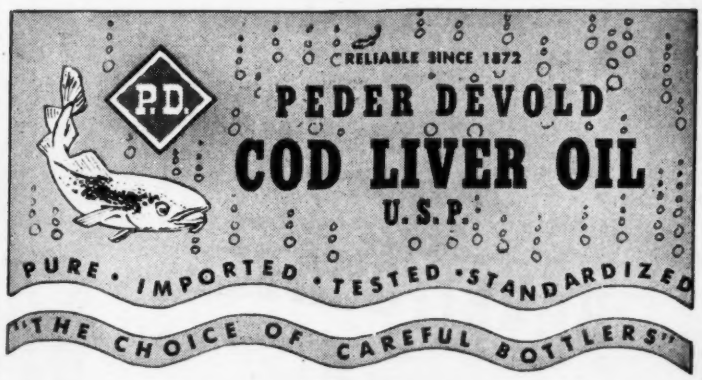


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thermos caps were allowed. Household dishware, office equipment, packaging and miscellaneous items such as fountain equipment, games, etc., were completely denied. A limited amount of urea molding powder was allowed under Paragraph (f) for distribution by the producers to buttons, closures and cosmetic packaging. Melamine—requests for civilian ignition were allowed in full. Tableware and trays were denied. Specialties: All civilian uses were cut 75 percent. This included: civilian plywood, civilian furniture, civilian textiles.

**Vinyl Polymers**—Polyvinyl Butyral: No new material was allocated for civilian use. A small amount of scrap was allowed for shoes and adhesives. Polyvinyl formal:—No allocations were made for civilian use. Alvar:—Requests were granted 100 percent for combs and shoes. Polyvinyl Acetate:—Requests were granted 100 percent for containers, dairy filters, food and drug wrap, bandages, padding and tabbing cements, lacquer coating, shoes and leather goods, protective and industrial clothing, miscellaneous adhesives, sensitive pressure and heat sealing tape, chewing gum and experimental. Polyvinyl Alcohol:—Requests were granted 100 percent for textile and paper sizing, miscellaneous adhesives, shoe cements, food packaging, and protective clothing. Vinyl Copolymers:—With the exception of vinyon and certain grades of saran, all polyvinyl chloride-acetate copolymers were made available for "end uses other than military" by the allocation of certain amounts of material under paragraph (f) of M-300. Saran:—Requests were granted 100 percent for tubing and coated fabric. Vinyon:—Requests were granted 50 percent for industrial filter cloth. Vinyl Copolymer Scrap:—All polyvinyl chloride acetate copolymer scrap remains under strict allocation.

**Vitamin A**—Civilian requests were granted: 95 percent for medicinals, 5,392.2 billion USP-XII Units; 100 percent for food fortification, 892.9 billion USP-XII Units; 100 percent for feeding oils, 1,958.4 billion USP-XII Units.

**Xylol**—Initial January allocations were:—Protective coatings, 83 percent; blends controlled by M-150-89 percent; cleaning, 84 percent; dyes and dye intermediates, 100 percent, medicinals, 100 percent; adhesives, 96 percent; printing ink, 79 percent; laboratory and research, 100 percent; miscellaneous, 100 percent.


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## *Heads Warner Unit*

**Erwin Fauser, who became affiliated with William R. Warner & Co. last July, has been made president and general manager of Standard Laboratories, Inc., newly set up by the company to handle its packaged medicines and toiletries. Mr. Fauser formerly was president of Frederick Stearns & Co.**

## *Alcohol Civilian Use*

*—Continued from page 5*

tied directly to the tempo of the war and if the war continues at its present rate there is little doubt that alcohol will remain tight through all of 1945.

The estimated requirements for rubber in 1945 are based on the assumption that the plants which make butadiene from alcohol will be called upon to produce at maximum capacity throughout the year. This will in turn allow butylenes to be diverted from the rubber program to make more aviation gasoline.

Last Summer when the high octane production situation became so tight it was necessary then to divert butylenes and during July 400,000 barrels were so diverted with the loss to the rubber industry made up with increased amounts of butadiene from alcohol. WPB caught up with the high octane gasoline program in the Fall, making the diversion no longer necessary. Now the high octane program is up again and the need for butylenes again arises. About 5,000 barrels a day has been diverted during the past two and a half months, and it is the hope of WPB to be able to catch up with the high octane program again in February.

Government stocks of alcohol on January 1 were estimated by Mr. Krug at 81,000,000 gallons, which compares with 75,000,000 at the end of November. Production in 1945 is estimated at 603,000,000 gallons, leaving a residual government stock of 29,000,000 gallons at the end of the year. Alcohol production in 1945 could be increased if invert molasses were available, WPB officials stated, but it is not felt by the War Food Administration that the sugar that would be necessary for producing the invert molasses can be spared.

## Polyisobutylene Barred From Experimental Use

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Purchase and consumption of polyisobutylene for experimental purposes was prohibited January 16 by the War Production Board in direction 11 to R-1. The board included within the meaning of "polyisobutylene" these other products:—Polybutene, vistanex, and synthetic 100.

Appeals from the provisions of the direction are to be made by filing WPB form 2242 with the appeals unit of the Rubber Bureau, War Production Board, pursuant to paragraph 4600.18 of rubber order R-1.

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# Textile and Leather Chemicals

The trade was awaiting some action on the part of the Office of Price Administration in regard to the clarification of the prices situation in ground and liquid quebracho extracts. Recently OPA advanced fractionally the ceiling on solid extract which did not apply to the former grade. It is understood that OPA is investigating costs.

Improvement was lacking in the supply situation in scarce textile and leather chemicals during the past week. Demand was active, but the volume of business was limited owing to the paucity of supplies.

Supplies of wattle bark at producing points have been materially reduced and shipments of both bark and extract were unavailable until July, according to cable advices. A firmer tone was reported in primary markets for divi-divi with sellers advancing prices well above buyers views.

Scarcity of potato starch has been gradually becoming worse with the result that buyers were in the market to purchase nearby and forward requirements. Business was restricted because of the lack of offerings resulting from the reduced production. Interest in corn starch continued active owing to the increased use of substitutes for tapioca flour, potato starch and other scarce sizing materials.

An amendment to its recent order increasing the price ceiling on solid quebracho extract, to allow the increase to apply also on extract purchased or produced by an importer prior to December 31, under certain conditions, was issued by the Office of Price Administration, January 13. For further details see news story.

The percentage of manufacturers' bends to be set aside for the shoe repair trade, beginning January, 1945, has been decreased from 15 percent to 10 percent, the War Production Board reported January 16. The action was taken by the issuance of an amendment to Direction 1 to M-310. Approximately 260,000 manufacturers' bends and 196,000 finders' bends will be allotted to the shoe repair trade during January, 1945, WPB said.

In the replacement of used machinery with new in a textile mill, plant or factory, War Production Board permission is not required under Order L-215 if the fabric or yarn production output will be at least as great after installation of the new machinery, WPB reported January 15.

## Chemicals

**Alumina Formate** — Demand was moderate and mainly for prompt requirements. Withdrawals against contracts was fairly active. Prices were steady.

**Bichromates**—Active demand noted for soda and potash for military and civilian use on allocations. Quotations were unchanged and firm.

**Soda Formate**—Tanners absorbed fair-sized lots for prompt delivery. Supply was not liberal owing to the heavy production of oxalic acid.

**Zinc Dust**—Sizable quantities moving on contracts. Prices were steady and unchanged.

## Dyestuffs

**Annatto**—Market remains steady with supplies light. Prices firm. Demand spotty.

**Hematine**—Trading limited to small lots for prompt delivery. Prices well held.

**Logwood**—Market position reported steady. Demand light and spasmodic.

## Sizing Materials

**Albumen, Blood**—Demand was slow and restricted to small quantities for immediate needs. Stocks were sufficient to meet current consumption. Improved call expected within the next month. Soluble dried blood quiet but steady.

**Albumen, Egg**—While trading was limited, the market continued firm owing to the scarcity of supplies. Small lots were in demand for immediate needs, while interest in nearby delivery was slow because of the lower ceilings, effective next month. War Food Administration announced the purchase of 24,000 pounds of flake dried albumen at $1.70 per pound in barrels, f.o.b. Omaha on December 29.

**Egg Yolk**—Supplies on the spot continued light and were firmly held at the ceiling. Demand was confined to immediate delivery. Prices were well held for spot material.

**Starch, Corn**—Request for delivery on former contracts continued in good volume. New business was fairly active for prompt needs. Prices were firm. The domestic corn grind of eleven refiners of starches, syrups, sugars and other derivatives of corn totaled 10,461,767 bushels for December as compared with 10,694,440 bushels during the same month last year. Visible supply of corn increased 1,667,000 bushels to 13,959,000 bushels for the week ended January 13, comparing with 12,560,000 bushels for the same period last year.

**Starch, Potato**—Buyers continued their endeavors to purchase for all positions in view of the increasing tightness in the supply situation. Reports from the South indicated the supply has further tightened there. Production was affected by the scarcity of potatoes. Business was limited because of light offerings. Quotations were well held at ceilings.

**Starch, Sweet Potato**—Stocks of recently produced have been cleaned up and no improvements in the scarcity is anticipated until next April when a new plant in Florida is expected to start operating.

**Tapioca Flour**—Supplies on the spot in Brazil were said to be scarce, according to late advices. It was further reported that unless prices were advanced production of the new crop may be materially smaller. Receipts of tapioca flour totaled 1,665 bags which were delivered against prior orders.

### *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

None

**Prices Reduced**

None

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 284.0 | 284.0 | 283.4 | 272.8 |

## Tanning Materials

**Divi-Divi**—Scarcity of supplies at primary centers has reduced offerings. Reports stated that the new crop was not as large as expected resulting in exporters advancing quotations for shipments. Buyers were showing a good inquiry but refused to place orders at higher levels.

**Mangrove Bark**—Trading was light and spasmodic. Shipments were offered at unchanged quotations. Consuming interest was fair.

**Myrobalans**—A firmer tone was noted in primary markets. While prices for shipment were unchanged offerings were not as liberal as heretofore. Business was quiet.

**Quebracho** — Both consumers and sellers were awaiting the action of OPA regarding the clarification of the price situation for ground and liquid quebracho extract. Recently the price ceiling of solid extract was advanced ¾c. per pound, but this was not made applicable to ground and liquid grades. In the meantime, trading has been affected, though inquiry for future delivery was active.

**Tara Powder**—Interest continued slow. Prices were unchanged and more or less nominal.

**Wattle Bark**—Supplies of extract at primary markets continued scarce. No offerings were available for shipment during the first half of the year. Reports received from producing centers were to the effect that shipments would not be available until July. Bark which heretofore was offered in moderate quantities has stiffened. Stocks have been cleaned up and offerings also have become restricted to July shipment. Quotations were firm.

*For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.*


ALBUMENS

OPD—1-22-1945 57

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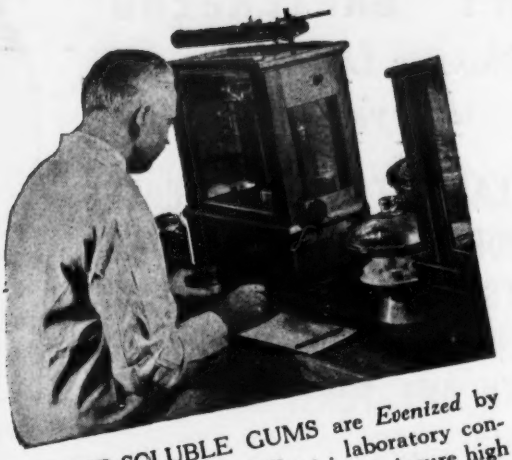

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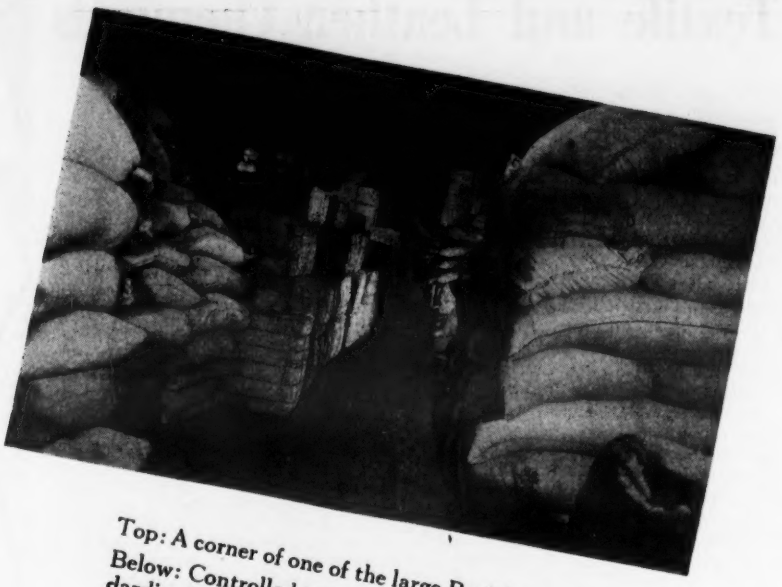
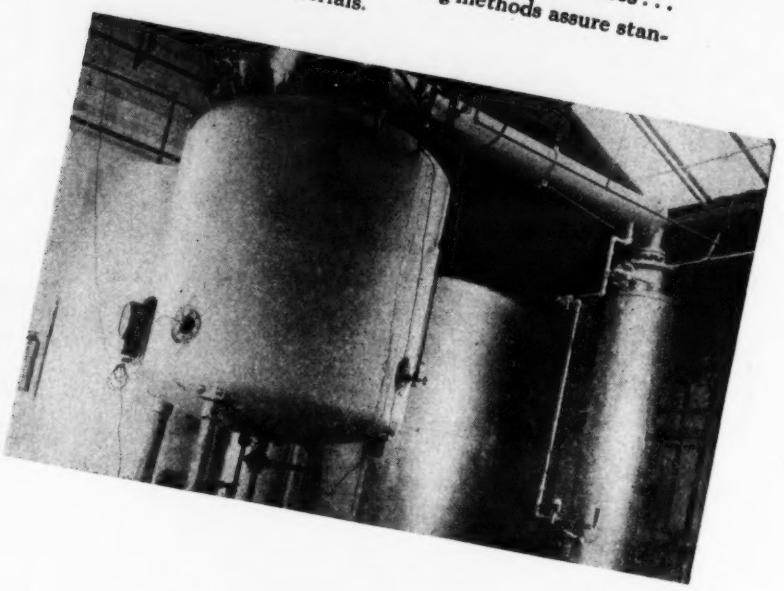


Top: A corner of one of the large Penick warehouses . . . Below: Controlled manufacturing methods assure standardized basic materials.



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# Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Considerable interest attached last midweek to the listing of critical jobs by the Manpower Commission. The list was compiled in connection with the re-examination of manpower formerly exempted from service in the armed forces because of the essentiality of their occupations. The list contained thirty-five general categories.

Critical listing was given jobs in the crude botanical drug, drug grinding, derivatives and synthetic equivalents. This was interpreted to mean that workers are needed in the crude drug business generally and such a view held by the MC conforms with the reports of manpower shortage made by local botanical drug merchants for many months past.

A deal of trouble has beset dealers operating drug grinding and processing mills. All have been shorthanded but some production has been so hampered as to create a very real problem in the matter of back orders. The lack of help in at least one instance led to the re-employment of a worker who had run afoul of the law and finished his "stretch" for a crime which, however, had not been committed against his re-employer.

Hope for a resumption of trade between French Northwest Africa and the United States came nearer to realization when, on January 13, the State Department declared that the American and French governments have matured a plan for resuming shipments of products both ways. While the United States Commercial Company will aid and guide the resumed commercial relations at first, the intention is to return trade to private business as quickly as possible. Consular officers are receiving special training to facilitate the long-desired resumption of imports and exports.

As to activity in the botanical drug market last week, the call was fairly active and centered mainly on articles in seasonal requirement. Special strength continued to be reported in goldenseal, the strictly botanical dealers seeking price stabilization as opposed to the continued rise in quotations made by fur dealers solely because the root is scarce.

## Balsams

**Fir** — Prices on Canadian balsam were higher at $18 to $18.50 per gallon, the range governing the element of quantity. There has been a general tightening of the market at all points and consumption takes up offerings steadily.

**Peru**—A rather quiet but nevertheless firm market position ruled locally. Most of the call was for jobbing quantities. Stocks failed to show a surplus of important size.

## Barks

**Cascara Sagrada**—Many of the pharmaceutical houses who customarily store substantial quantities of this bark for the purpose of proper ageing have been forced to draw on said stocks more heavily than is usually done. Collection ran behind requirements last year, and the outlook for labor supplies is so bad as to suggest little likelihood of collection totals being raised in the 1945 peel.

**Sassafras**—Select bark was moving very well at firm to strong prices and in a market clear of most competition.

**White Pine**—Seasonal demand is excellent, conditions favoring an expanding consumption of a bark not readily obtainable on spot or in the country.

## Beans

**Vanilla**—Prices were very firm and consumption has taken substantially of the unsold part of the late additions to stocks of Bourbon beans. Although further additions have been, and still are, expected, to this time they have not reached the market. The market is left with comparatively small stocks not widely distributed and closely held under conditions of real strength.

### *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

*Drugs*

Arabic gum, sorts, ½c. per lb.
Fir balsam, Canadian, 50c. per gal.

*Other Articles*

Cardamom, Coorg, 8c. per lb.
decorticated, 18c. per lb.
green, 13c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1½c. per lb.
Paprika, Chilean, choice, 2½c. per lb.
Pepper, chillies, Carolina longs, 2c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Turkish, futures, 3c. per lb.

**Prices Reduced**

*Drugs*

None

*Other Articles*

Anise, Syrian, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, 1c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

*Botanical Drugs*

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 244.0 | 244.0 | 241.5 | 260.5 |

## Berries

**Fish**—Replacement must await liberation of the normal primary market. Since natives use the articles to kill fish—exactly as they used derris root—some are thinking of fish berries in terms of an effective agricultural insecticide, exactly as they turned derris the fish killer into derris the insect assassin.

## Flowers

**Calendula**—Not a great deal remains of the crop grown last year in California and reports from that area indicate that the market is nominal. Not much is available locally, either.

**Chamomile**—War has brought liberation to the country from whence, in peacetime, came most of the offerings of Roman flowers. Liberation, however, has not been extended to commerce, exports of peacetime commodities deferring to the needs of the war program.

## Gums

**Arabic**—Prices for sorts were slightly higher at 12c. to 12½c. per pound, a position closer to the price views that some sellers had maintained for some time at the expense of sales volume. The market is actually extremely competitive because of the moderate consuming demand and the presence of substantial stocks in the hands of many varieties of sellers.

**Karaya** — Requirements are being well and promptly supplied from spot stocks and still reserves remain excellent in size. Prices are reasonably steady, being in line with first costs in practically all quarters.

**Locust Bean**—Undertones were reported to be steady. Prices showed firm adherence to recently prevailing levels, and competition was insufficient in degree to be an underminer of the price position.

## Herbs and Leaves

**Digitalis**—Kept in fair but not large reserve and prices on a firm to strong level of values in the absence of much tendency toward competition.

**Marjoram** — Holding firm at all points but not appearing much in local business during the past week.

**Sage**—Some Greek type sage that can be rubbed successfully was offered last week at 33c. to 33½c. per pound for fair, and 38c. to 38½c. for good quality.

**Thyme**—Spanish material was down to 17c. to 17½c. per pound under competitive circumstances last week. The position of California material continued purely nominal.

## Roots

**Goldenseal** — Exceptionally high prices appear to originate with fur dealers to whom the selling of this root is a sideline incidental to their main business. Botanical drug dealers with whom botanical sales is the heart and core of their business show every disposition to work for price stabilization and succeed in holding prices about 30c. under prices set by those not opposed to unlimited price advance. In so doing, botanical drug

*For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.*

OPD—1-22-1945 59

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HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
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LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
OAK MOSS
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ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
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POPPY SEED, Indian
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dealers but acknowledged their responsibility inherent in the freedom of domestic botanicals from price control ceilings.

**Licorice**—There is a tendency for prices to strengthen and even advance and far less disposition to do business under competitive circumstances.

**Squill**—London prices on Portuguese root raised to 87*s.* 6d. per hundredweight.

**Turmeric**—Madras root advanced in London to 65*s.* per hundredweight.

## Seeds

**Anise**—Syrian material was fractionally lower at 19½c. to 20c. per pound. Other kinds of this item were steady.

**Cardamom**—Clipped coorg was up sharply to 58c. to 60c. per pound. Decorticated cardamom rose to 72c. to 75c., and the green variety was up to 68c. to 70c. All movements reflected primary market strength.

**Celery**—A sharp rise put Indian seed on the basis of 20½c. to 21c. per pound, a price higher than it had sold for many months. To-arrive material was up to 19½c. to 20c.

**Poppy**—Turkish for February-March despatch wase quoted at 33c. to 34c. per pound. Bun bakers appear destined for relief from the shortage of decorative blue seed.

## Spices

**Clove**—Madagascar futures were quoted at 16½c. to 17c. per pound. All other clove prices held unchanged. Market conditions were very firm.

**Ginger**—No. 1 Jamaica root was shaded to 25c. to 25½c. per pound. The outlook for African root to appear here was considered poor but, also, that for continued supplies of root from India was encouraging.

**Paprika**—Choice Chilean was up to 34½c. to 35c. per pound. Fair quality Spanish pepper was no longer offered.

**Pepper**—Carolina long chillies were higher at 45c. to 46c. per pound. Mombassa chillies became nominal. Stocks of black pepper in New York reporting warehouses on December 31 totaled 117,024 bags. December receipts were reported as 1,042 bags, but some in the pepper trade wondered from where they came; withdrawals in December were 16,075 bags. The

*—Continued on page 66*


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# Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Dealers did considerable shifting around of spot prices for essential oils and aromatic chemicals which, for the most part, occupied the place of scarcity in this market. Offsetting scarcity was the occasional element of competition which turned some values in favor of consumers.

Of considerable importance to the eventual restoration of normal stocks of French oils was the announcement made January 13 by the State Department to the effect that the French and United States governments had united on a plan which is expected to restore the import-export between this country and French Northwest Africa. Consular officers are being given special training to handle the business about to be resumed. After it is restored, the United States Commercial Company will guide and aid for a time but the object aimed at by the two governments is an early resumption of private trading. Manning of Liberty ship freighters by French sailors will play a part in this much needed eventuation.

Some tightening of the General Maximum Price Regulation is expected, more especially Section 1499.2 (b) which permits sellers to adopt the highest price charged by their closest competitors in the same class of merchandise which they did not handle in the base period which is, March, 1942. A general tightening of many GMPR curbs is a future prospect.

Bergamot was getting quite scarce and prices worked higher. Elimination of one former seller automatically raised cumin to higher brackets. Lemongrass continued to advance and derivatives were stronger. High prices on bois de rose have reacted on derived products also. Linalool and linalyl acetate showed substantial strength at higher levels. Bourbon vetiver was down under more competition.

## Essential Oils

**Angelica**—Some domestic distilled oil has finally reached the open market and at a price highly competitive with previously prevailing quotations —which, however, had been mostly nominal. The domestic oil is priced at $125 per pound.

**Anise**—Extremely limited quantities of Russian oil were still quoted around $4 per pound, but more than a few manufacturing consumers find fair satisfaction with one of the numerous substitutes developed to take the place of the unobtainable Chinese oil.

**Bergamot** — Shrinkage of unsold stocks in dealers' hands and offered to the consuming trade has resulted in a price rise to the basis of $8 to $8.50 per pound, depending on seller and quantity. This market could absorb considerable oil if the army would but bring some more forward from Italy.

**Bois de Rose.**—A limited quantity was said to have changed hands at $5 per pound, but a more generally asked price was $5.90 and offerings thereat were light.

**Cajeput**—Most sellers report a purely nominal market and make no attempt to suggest a market. A very small quantity remains unsold but is conserved usually for regular customers of the dealer.

**Cananga**—Rectified oil was higher at $15 to $17.50 per pound, and the smallness of stocks confirmed the strong views held by the few with actual stocks in hand. Demand was light.

**Caraway**—Not much spot activity was noted last week, but the general market undertone was one of firmness and stocks were insufficient to permit much growth of competition at the present time.

**Cardamom**—Jobbing demand was fair in size, as regards the amount of material required by individual buyers. However, the number of buyers was moderate to small. Undertones continued to be very firm.

**Cedarleaf**—Firm and reasonably active throughout the past week, the undertone of the market for this article tended to strengthen some in proportion to a moderate gain in consuming interest during the period under review.

**Cedarwood**—Most quarters name $1 per pound, minimum. One direction suggests 85c. as a spot delivery price.

**Celery** — Business is moderate and supplies seem fully up to current requirements of a not large number of manufacturing consumers. Raw material prcies have risen rather sharply.

**Citronella** — Market conditions on spot and in the primary market remain unchanged. A firm tone prevails everywhere and in this market a very fair amount of small order business was the rule during the past week. Stocks here are not more than moderate in size.

**Clove**—Replacement cost of spice is maintained. Demand cuts reserves of unsold oil on this market. Uncertainty and irregularity of additions of foreign made oil add to the importance of oil of domestic distillation.

**Cumin** — One quarter long quoted the article and the price was $10 per pound. This was a $2 advance established automatically with the withdrawal of all prices by the former quoter at $8 per pound.

**Cypress** — There is a type of oil described as French that is offered here at $5 per pound. There is another variety of oil strongly held at $12 per pound.

**Dill** — Contract placing has been fairly active and has already placed a fair quantity of oil to be delivered when new crop is made. Prices have been attractive.

**Eucalyptus** — Most dealers fail to quote and have no oil to sell. A few have a little and $1.09 to $1.20 per pound seems to be the range of asked prices.

**Geranium**—Holding very steady for the most part, weakness incident to some increase in availability of Bourbon oil having been absorbed by fair sales. Some import quarters were seeking to establish a price on Congo geranium oil.

**Juniper** — New production of oil made from domestic berries was offered locally at the power price of $10 per pound. There is a very poor distribution among dealers, most of them being disposed to await restocking via European sources of supply when that be possible.

**Lemon**—Good demand, light stocks, unavailability of Italian oil for civilian use, not much Brazilian available for any user, and an absence of assurance that more oil will come from Italy—such was the general situation last week.

**Lemongrass**—Prices were higher at $1.75 to $2 per pound. Stocks gained to the extent of 88 drums. Absorption of offerings by manufacturing consumers contributed to the general strengthening of values.

**Orange**—Somewhat better request was reported in some quarters and the gains in business were sufficient to put Florida oil up to $1.25 to $1.30 per pound as spot supplies were considerably lower and primary market reports suggested higher prices being obtainable there.

## Aromatic Chemicals

**Acetophenone** — Dealers reported sales at the higher level of $1.68 to $1.75 per pound. Supplies tightened.

**Amyl Butyrate**—At 90c. to $1 per pound, this article sold with fair rapidity in a market notable for an absence of more than moderate supplies.

## *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

Acetophenone, 13c. per lb.
Amyl butyrate, 15c. per lb.
Bergamot, Italian, $2 per lb.
Cananga, rectified, $1 per lb.
Cinnamic aldehyde, 15c. per lb.
Cumin, $2 per lb.
Lemongrass, 15c. per lb.
Linalool, 50c. per lb.
Linalyl acetate, 35c. per lb.
Orange, Florida, 15c. per lb.

**Prices Reduced**

Amyl salicylate, 5c. per lb.
Angelica, $15 per lb.
Juniper berry, domestic, $5 per lb.
Methyl benzoate, 15c. per lb.
Petitgrain, 5c. per lb.
Sassafras, artificial, 5c. per lb.
Terpineol, pure, 1c. per lb.
Vetiver, Bourbon, $5 per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 207.3 | 201.8 | 204.6 | 259.2 |

*For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.*

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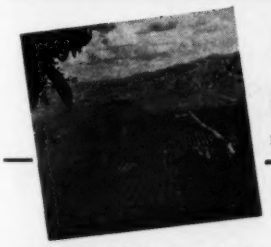
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**Amyl Salicylate**—Sellers in some instances took a more competitive view of the market and offered spots at 75c. per pound. The range was to $1 as to seller and quantity.

**Cinnamic Aldehyde** — Firmer as dealers' supplies shrink and output fails to gain at the source. The market was at least $2.50 to $3.90 per pound.

**Linalool**—Production costs show a rise and dealers prices were up to $7.25 to $8 per pound.

**Linalyl Acetate**—The article costs more to make from raw material at current prices and dealers have raised acetate to the basis of $3.60.

## *Essential Oils Ass'n*

*—Continued from page 3*

for essential oils and other aromatics was briefly reviewed and commented upon by Mr. Montgomery, M. M. Lemmermeyer, chairman of the committee on aromatics, reported completion of work on acetophenone, amylcinnamic aldehyde, and fatty aldehydes. A broader system of selecting items has been adopted. The committee joined with Mr. Montgomery in appreciation of the services of the country's synthetic aromatics industry.

Standardization work was reviewed by Dr. Eric Kunz, scientific committee chairman. Twenty-nine products were studied in collaboration with N.F. revisers who, he said, accepted the committee's suggestions almost without exception. Much discussion was given to satisfactorily defining for both U.S.P. and N.F. use the terms, "soluble" and "miscible." The matter was reported to have been approached finally with a "realistic concept." The committee is going to undertake standardization of specifications for aromatic chemicals, with a view of providing, not only exact chemical identities, but also solubility and purity tests and other physical specifications. The job is recognized as a long and slow one.

The committee on organization activities, through William Schilling, jr., reported the enrolling of four new members:—The Centflor Manufacturing Company, New York; the General Drug Company, New York; Neumann, Buslee Wolfe, Chicago; and the Syntomatic Corporation, New York. It noted also the fact that the meeting was the association's largest attended. Problems in export trade and relations with FEA, were sketched by F. K. Goudsmith, chairman of the export committee.

Unanimous approval of the offerings of the nominating committee (only one change was proposed) elected the following officers:—

President, John H. Montgomery, of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.

Vice-president, William Schilling, jr., of the Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Company.

Secretary-treasurer, Robert B. Magnus of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.

Other members of the executive committee, class of 1948, Frederick G. Buehler, of George Lueders & Co., and Louis Rapin, of the Antoine Chiris Company.

Ray C. Schlotterer, 220 Fifth avenue, New York 1, is managing director of the assocation.

## Pro-Medico Labs. Man Jailed on FDA Charges

*OPD Washington Bureau*

The United States District Court for the Southern District of New York January 10 levied fines totaling $1,500 against Pro-Medico Laboratories, Inc., Brooklyn, and Samuel Heller, and ordered Heller's imprisonment for three months, for violations of the food, drug, and cosmetic act.

Guilty pleas previously had been entered by the firm and Heller to two criminal informations filed with the court by the Food and Drug Administration last November. One information containing six counts charged the defendants with shipping in interstate commerce male sex hormones, which were substantially deficient in the active ingredient, chorionic gonadatropin, while the other information, containing two counts, charged shipments of calcium chloride ampuls for intravenous injection which were contaminated with foreign substances.

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# Petroleum Derivatives

A further tightening of the screws limiting civilian supplies of virtually all petroleum chemicals to a bare minimum of essential requirements in order to assure gargantuan reserves of these materials for the speedy prosecution of the global war, has characterized the market for petroleum derivatives, this past week.

Especially heavy pressure has been applied in tightening inventories of fuel oil on the East coast, with a ten-day restriction put on such inventories held in any establishment except private dwellings, as nationwide stocks have shown a notable additional reduction in both light and heavy grades, but the squeeze of non-military supplies and holdings has also become more acute daily in solvents, liquefied gases and paraffin, as war procurements continue to commandeer transportation facilities and to drain stocks throughout the country.

New progress has been made in bringing the rate of daily domestic production of crude petroleum up to the recommendation of 4,724,700 barrels for the current month and the question of the need for a general upward adjustment of prices of crude oil in all fields, as an incentive for a still greater yield, is still being studied carefully by the Office of Price Administration and a committee comprising independent producers and representatives of the major producing companies.

## Solvents and Diluents

**Aromatic Solvents**—As processors of these high solvency aromatics have not yet suffered from any further pinch in supplies of xylol allotted to them for this purpose, the manufacture of Class A and Class B materials and their blends is still proceeding in unhampered fashion, with the demand holding up remarkably high for this season of the year. Prices continue to be strongly held.

**Cleaners' Naphtha**—Buying interest is still keen on the part of both military and civilian dry cleaning interests. Market firm throughout.

**Lacquer Diluent**—Still moving in sizable volume into military and civilian channels. Tone steady.

**Mineral Spirit**—In brisk call from the paint industry. Prices firmly held.

**Rubber Solvent**—All supplies continue to be depleted by the insatiable buying by manufacturers of synthetic rubber, who are even drawing upon current production. Market strong.

**Stoddard Solvent** — Both military and civilian dry cleaning interests continue buying extensively of this solvent. Tone firm.

**V. M. & P. Naphtha** — A sizable movement of this naphtha specialty continues to be recorded, with paint and varnish makers engaged in war production work securing the bulk of the offerings. Prices well maintained.

### Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Jan. 19—Much of the trouble recently encountered in fighting black markets in naphtha specialties has latterly been eliminated by the corrective regulatory measures taken by OPA to ban the sale of stove naphtha as a motor fuel. Buying of petroleum solvents and paint thinners in the regular way is now reaching a considerable volume, with the general market tone holding firm.

Los Angeles, Jan. 19.—Market for solvents and diluents on the Pacific coast remains unchanged, with all products actively sought.

## Lighter Fractions

**Butane**—The takings of this liquefied gas by synthetic rubber makers and processors of high-octane gasoline continue to absorb all except enough to meet the minimum essential requirements of household cooking and heating in the South and Southwest, leaving little or none available for private plants of a non-military character. Prices well maintained.

**Heptane**—Continues to move in increasing volume. Tone strong.

**Hexane** — Buying interest growing greater daily. Market firm.

**Octanes**—In mounting demand for war production purposes.

**Pentanes**—Continue to be taken in increasing quantities to meet war requirements but there is also a moderate movement into civilian consuming channels.

**Propane**—A situation identical with that in butane prevails in the market for this liquefied gas.

## Petrolatums and Waxes

**Microcrystalline Waxes**—Under the leadership of the standard process types, these waxes continue to move in steadily increasing volume.

**Paraffin**—Supplies of this petroleum wax continue to be held down to meager proportions by the heavy drain imposed by munitions packing requirements and lend-lease takings. Hence, marked shortages continue to be noted in crude scale and virtually all refined grades.

**Petrolatums**—With demand continuing fairly keen and supplies somewhat reduced, producers are finding it increasingly difficult to satisfy all consumers of U. S. P., veterinarian and technical grades.

**White Mineral Oils**—A steadily mounting volume of U. S. P. and technical grades is moving into consuming channels at the new price schedules.

## Fuels and Lubricants

**Crude Petroleum**—An increase of 44,100 barrels has been recorded in the daily rate of domestic production within the week ended January 13, for which the average yield has been 4,722,650 barrels, compared with 4,678,550 barrels for the preceding week. Runs of crude oil to the refineries in that same week however, have shown a drop from 4,656,000 barrels to 4,570,000 barrels for the previous week.

**Fuel Oil**—In a move to ease the tight fuel oil situation on the East coast, PAW has reinstituted the ten-day restriction on inventories held by large consumers and in fact any consumers other than private dwellings. All of these are prohibited from accepting deliveries of additional fuel oil, if their tanks hold a supply large enough to meet normal seasonal withdrawals during the ensuing ten days, with the exception that if the normal shipment to the consumer is a tankcarfull, it may be accepted even if it increases the stored stock beyond a ten-day inventory, in order to prevent inefficient use of transportation facilities.

Nationwide stocks of fuel oil have shown a sharp decline for the week ended January 13. According to the American Petroleum Institute, the nation's supplies of light fuel oil were down 1,888,000 barrels at a total of 36,410,000 barrels on that date, while heavy oil stores were lower by 1,867,000 barrels at 54,207,000 barrels.

Yet the Petroleum Administration has announced that stocks of fuel oil are now adequate for normal seasonal demands but not for any increase in consumption.

**Gasoline**—Although nationwide stocks of gasoline have continued their seasonal climb, reaching 87,814,000 barrels on January 13, and showing thereat an increase of 1,198,000 barrels over those for a week earlier, OPA has deemed it desirable, in order to reduce the number of types of ration currency, to invalidate gasoline deposit certificates for transfers of gasoline to dealers on and after January 26, 1945, so that no depositor shall deposit such a deposit certificate in his account after January 31.

OPA has announced the establishment of cents-per-gallon ceiling prices for sales of three lower grades of aviation gasoline by refineries in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, exclusive of El Paso. These new ceilings, effective January 23, are lower than many of the October 1941 "freeze" ceilings heretofore in effect, but are in line with ceilings approved over the last year for individual refineries.

*For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.*

## *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

None

**Prices Reduced**

None

## Foreign Trade Pacts Registration Asked

Senator Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming has again introduced the bill he had sponsored in the last several Congresses requiring all corporations to register their foreign contracts with the Department of Justice which concern trade, transactions, or commerce between the United States and any foreign country, or restricts or limits the right of any domestic corporation to engage in trade or commerce outside the United States. The bill (S. 11) has been referred to the senate on judiciary for consideration.

### Dorothy Harms Now Major

Dorothy M. Harms, one of the first women in the petroleum industry to be commissioned from the ranks of the Women's Auxiliary Corps, has been promoted to major at the AAF Training Command Headquarters, Fort Worth, Tex. Prior to enlistment, Major Harms was employed for ten years in the treasurer's department of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), at its New York office, and is on a military leave of absence.

### Duane Chemical Machinery Co. Formed by Cytron

I. B. Cytron has formed the Duane Chemical Machinery Corporation at 51-57 Franklin street, New York. The company will rebuild, repair and service machinery in the chemical, food and processing industries.


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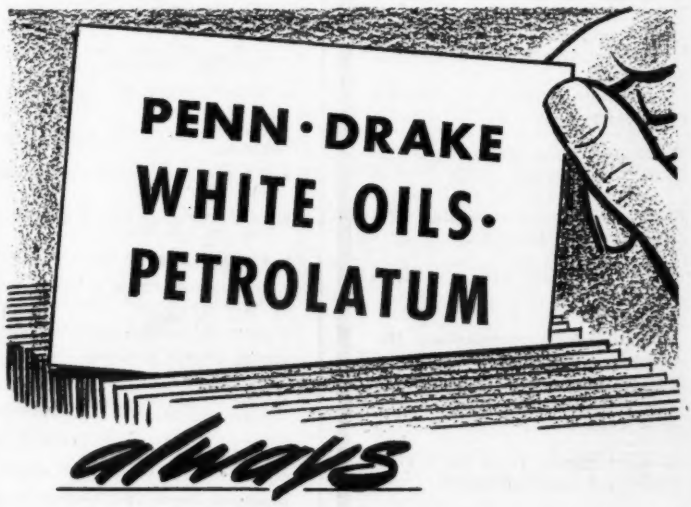


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# Latest Additions to the FMC Equipment List

**Write, wire or phone for more details and price on any item which interests you.**

1—Devine Vacuum or Pressure Impregnating Unit, liquor and pressure tanks; 42"x60".

1—Buflovak Chrome Plated Vac. Drum Dryer 5'x6'.

2—Buffalo & Devine 6' Crystallizers or Evaporators.

1—Rogers Spray Dryer; 750 gal. per hr.

1—Stokes 850 Gal. Vacuum Still; 1—3,000 gal. Glass Lined.

8—Copper, Aluminum Iron Vac. Stills; 50 gal. to 500 gal.

1—Hydraulic Press; 5'x5' with ram 2'x4'; downward motion.

1—Sperry C. I. Jacketed Plate 24" Filter Press; 20 chamber.

1—Shriver 24" Aluminum Filter Press with 25 chambers.

1—Sperry 42" Cast Iron Press with 57 chambers.

6—Oliver Vertical Pressure Filters; 100 sq. ft. area.

1—Abbe 24" Heavy Duty Rotary Cutter; 5 knives.

1—Abbe Porcelain Lined 40"x43" Pebble Mill; chain driven.

1—All Steel Ball Mill; 44"x92"; girth gear driven.

2—Rotex No. 7 Sifters; double screen; 40"x84".

1—Triangle Auger Type Powder Filler; up to 5 lbs.

1—Stokes Mass Mixer; 30"x40"x66"; tilting; M.D.

1—Colton No. 2 Complete Pill Making Installation.

2—Colton Tube Fillers, Closers and Clippers.

1—Colton No. 1 Suppository Machines; p.d.

2—Jones Automatic Soap Presses; 1 Dopp 1,500 lb. Crutcher.

1—Karl Kiefer Visco No. 3 Gear Type Filler; motorized.

1—Sprague Stainless Steel Hand Pack Filler; like new.

1—Progressive Two Piston Filler for Viscous materials.

4—Copper Steam Jkted. Kettles; 100-125 gal. (one agitated).

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### EQUIPMENT OFFERED

**Offered** — 18x27 porcelain-lined pebble mill; 30-gal. jar mill, 4-jar mill; size 1 Gruendler hammer mill; 15 GPM La Bour aluminum pump; 400 GPM centrifugal pump, 400-ft. head; 26 GPM Kinney vacuum pump; stainless steel blower 2 lbs. 82 CMF; two 200-gal. steel storage tanks; 20 HP vertical motor. Lawler Company, Metuchen, N. J.

### EQUIPMENT WANTED

**Wanted**—Stokes and Smith powder filler with auger packer and dribble checkweigh attachment. Advise age, condition and price. The Reardon Company, St. Louis 6, Missouri.

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**Wanted** for urgent war work the following machines: Two automatic or semi-automatic paint-filling machines to fill paints, enamels, etc., in 1-gallon and 1-quart cans; one Auger packing machine for packing dry powders such as red lead, red oxide, whiting, etc., in 1-lb. and 5-lb. cans. Several labeling machines for pasting wrap-around labels on quart cans, pint cans, one-half pint cans and one-quarter pint cans; two nailing machines for nailing tops on wooden boxes, approximate size of boxes, 20 inches long by 12 inches wide by 16 inches high. One double jacketed kettle with double-acting arms and scrapers to withstand approximately 100 pounds steam pressure, can be made of cast iron, stainless steel, copper, etc. Capacity, 50 to 100 gallons. Can be pulley-driven or driven by direct motor drive. OPD 646.

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10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 3—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 36" x 12'.

2—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4'x 12'.

2—32" x 72" BUFLOVAK ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS, m. d.

2—Buflovak 6' dia. Jack. Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.

9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30', 70" x 30', 6 x 60'.

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1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER, 75 gal.

8—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 1—150 gal.

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1—Pneumatic Scale Co. Auto. tight WRAPPER.

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1—Burt straight line auto duplex LABELER, md.

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## EQUIPMENT WANTED

**Large rubber-lined** tank. Advise size, condition, thickness of lining, price, delivery and other details. OPD 657.

## MANUFACTURING WANTED

**Churning business** wanted. We have excess capacity to take on churning rubber or plastic compositions. We guarantee excellent technical control. Norvin Colloids Co., 5119 Church avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Plant about** thirty miles from New York City, with railroad siding, boiler, steel and wood cookers, evaporators, refrigerator, drying room, air compressors, storage tanks, dough mixers, 5 varnish stacks with complete equipment, etc. Wishes to do processing. OPD 656.

## FOR SALE

3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—210 gallon Buhr Stone lined Pebble Mill.
2—Practically new 750 gallon Porcelain lined Pebble Mills.
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS.
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—9 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills

*Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery*

**IRVING BARCAN COMPANY**
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1—No. 59C Vallez Rotary Filter, 942 sq. ft., with Monel Leaves.
2—Devine 10"x10" Two Stage Dry Vacuum Pumps.
1—Nash 700 cfm Vacuum Pump, Style L7.
1—36"x36" Cast Iron Filter Press, plate and frame, 48 chambers.
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1—Vulcan 6'x42' Rotary Dryer.
1—W. & P. 100-gal. Jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades.
1—W. & P. 150-gal. Stainless Steel Lined Mixer.
1—13" Belt Conveyor, 25' centers, with motor.
1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, stainless steel lined with 15 stainless steel leaves.
1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, with 20 leaves, 3" centers.
5—Swenson Walker Continuous, Jacketed Crystallizers, 24"x30'.
1—Day 300-gal. Aluminum Lined Jacketed Mixer.
1—Day No. 10 Imperial Jacketed Mixer, 30 gal.
2—6'x5' Jacketed Closed Pressure Kettles.
1—Jacketed Steel Still 500 gal. with 24" dia. Steel Column.
4—Jacketed Agitated Steel Kettles, 650, 600 gal.
5—Day Cincinnatus Read 75 and 100 gal. Mixers.
1—Colton No. 4 Single Punch Tablet Machine, 1" tablets.
1—W. & P. 20-gal. Mixer.
5—Semi-Automatic Labelers.
1—Struthers Wells 2,200 sq. ft. Triple Effect Evaporator.
1—Stokes 100-gal. Vacuum Pan, steel.
3—Day 12"x32" Roller Mills.
1—Copper Steam Jacketed 80 gal. Kettle, agitated.
1—Shriver Diaphragm Pump, 45 gpm, 5 H.P. motor.
2—Oliver Filters, 5'x8', 3'x4'.
2—Oliver Acid Proof Filters, 5'4"x6', 8'x8'.
3—Shriver 24", 36", 42" Wood Filter Presses.
1—Sperry 18" Cast Iron Filter Press, 9 chambers.
12—Centrifugals, 32", 40", 48" steel, bronze baskets, top and bottom discharge.
1—Goldman Rotary Bottle Washer.
3—Hersey Rotary Dryers, 5'x30'.
1—Copper Rotary Dryer, 6'x17'.
2—Scott 4'x8' Vacuum Cookers.
1—Buffalo 24" x 20" Vacuum Drum Dryer.
2—Rotary Dryers or Kilns, 6'x60'.

**Miscellaneous: Complete stocks pumps, tanks, filters, boilers, etc**

*Partial List Only. Your Inquiries Solicited. Send us your lists of surplus equipment.*

**BRILL**
*Equipment Co.*
**225 WEST 34th STREET**
**NEW YORK 1, N.Y.**
**BRyant 9-2040**

## MATERIALS OFFERED

**Offer** 60,000 pounds potash alum technical du Pont powdered; original barrels, material caked; 2c. per pound, f.o.b. Marietta, Ohio. Also 2,000 pounds ammonium citrate dibasic granular Merck, 55c. per pound. Both considerably below market. OPD 655.

## MATERIALS WANTED

**Do not** wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. OPD 637.

## PRIME EQUIPMENT
*A Partial List*

2—Kiefer 6 & 18 stem gravity & syphon fillers.
4—New Pfaudler 150 gal. evaporating dish.
1—No. 7 Rotex Sifter.
1—60 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed Ketle.
1—125 gal. Copper jacketed tinned Kettle.
1—National 5 roll 16x40", motor driven Mill.
1—New 14 disc Filter.

*Send for P-2, our inventory up to present.*

**Chemical & Process Machinery Corp.**
146 Grand Street New York 13, N.Y.
WOrth 4-8130

**2—Batteries (9 and 11) Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.**

12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber. 18" to 42" sq.
1—Ball & Jewell No. 1½ Rotary Cutter.
1—54"x48" Silex Lined Pebble Mill.
3—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
2—Bonnot 27" dia. Iron Filter Presses.
6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1,500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1,500 gals.
3—10, 250 & 1,500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
1—Pfaudler 60 gal. Jack. Agit. Glass Lined Kettle.
2—Dopp 50 & 80 gal. Jack. Agit. Kettles.
1—250 gal. Copper Jack. Vac. Still and Receivor.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Jack. Agit. Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
1—700 gal. Steel Copper Lined Vac. Filter Tank.
1—600 gal. Steel Copper Lined Agit. Tank.
6—20, 35, 75 & 250 gal. Closed, Agitated Jacketed Copper Kettles.
20—50 gal. Vert. Agitated Steel Tanks with Netteo Drives.
3—Single Punch Preform Tablet Machines, ½" & ¾".
1—Homogenizer, 10 HP, motor driven.
25—Hydr. Presses, Pumps and Accumulators.
1—75 lb. Powder Mixer, motor driven.
1—Dunning & Boschert 2,000 lb. Double Arm Steel Powder Mixer.
2—Blystone 2,000 lb. Jacketed, Horiz., Paddle Type Steel Mixers.
1—25 gal. Ross Double Arm Heavy Duty Tilting Mixer.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 25 to 150 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Coombs Gyratory Sifter, 1/3 HP.
1—Robinson 20" M.D. Attrition Mill.
1—Howe Barrel & Bag Packer.
2—4,000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
2—Devine 8"x6" Horiz. Vac. Pumps.
1—Nash No. 3 Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 3 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Penn. Vac. Pump, 14"x5".
2—DeLaval Separators, Lab. size & No. 302.
2—DeLaval Multiple Clarifiers, Nos. 300 & 600, motor driven.
2—Ross 8 & 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross 2 Roll Granite Stone Mill, 8"x12".
1—5 Roll water cooled 16"x40" Steel Roller Mill.
2—Ross 3 Roll Water Cooled 12"x30" & 16"x40" Steel Roller Mills.
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18", 7½"x20" & 7½"x30" Rolls.
10—Pebble & Jar Mills, Lab. to 50 gal.
3—Tolhurst 24", 26" & 40" Centrifugals.
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
8—Lead & Paste Mixers, 50 to 125 gals.
5—Varnish Kettles, 100 to 200 gals.
10—Steel & Wood Tanks, up to 4,000 gal.
1—Schutz-O'Neil 20" Pulverizer.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
2—Williams No. 2XX & No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 HP.
20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.
6—Gas Boilers, 1 to 10 HP.

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**Will purchase** your surplus stock of chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents. Are you overstocked due to formula change or government cancellations? Write fully. Will make immediate offer. OPD 618.

## POSITIONS VACANT

**Chemist—Excellent** opportunity; position available for chemist to formulate and develop industrial lubricants. Preferred that applicant possess experience in greases and grease products, but not essential if right man. Postwar opportunities. Give details, education, experience and draft status. L. R. Kerns Company, Chicago 17, Illinois.

**Food Chemist, with imagination and initiative,** capable of eventually assuming complete responsibility for the manufacture and development of flavoring extracts and allied products, wanted by old-established firm well known in the industry. An unusual opportunity. OPD 621.

**Wanted**—Alkaloidal chemist; established pharmaceutical manufacturer requires an experienced analyst of alkaloidal drugs and preparations; essential industry located in Midwest. Please state age, experience, draft status, personal data, availability and salary required. OPD 654.

## POSITIONS WANTED

**Organic chemist,** Ph.D., 36, draft deferred, wants permanent research position with established firm. Metropolitan New York only. OPD 658.

## LIQUIDATING

1—500 gallon Devine High Pressure Autoclave.
1—Dopp Steam Jacketed Mixing Kettle.
5—Copper Steam Jacketed Mixing Kettles.
3—Paterson Silex Lined Pebble Mills.
1—Rubber Lined Tank.
2—1000 gallon Soap Kettles.
4—8000 gallon Steel Pressure Tanks.
75—Ton Cast Iron Pipe, 8" to 18".
2—Bird Bronze Centrifuges.
2—Truck Dryers.
4—Permutit Water Softeners.
2—Elwell Parker Electric Trucks.
1—500 gal. Steam Jacketed Copper Kettle.
4—H & T Water Filters 8' x 20'.

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1—Bird 48" S.S. Extractor Exp. Pf. Motor.
2—Buffalo 6' Jack. Crystalizers.
1—Copper Jack. Vac. Pan 500 Gals.
1—Oliver 8'x8' Rotary Filter.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24"x20".
1—Electric Dryer 50 Cu. Ft. 100° to 450°.
1—Truck Dryer 7'x6'x7'—4 Trucks.
1—Rotary B Stokes Tablet Machine.
1—Tolhurst 12" Extractor M.D.
2—Alsop Disc. Filters 13½" discs.
1—Sperry 42" Wd P & F Filter Press.
1—Ind. 12" Wd P & F Filter Press.
2—W & P 50 Gals. Jack. Mixers B.D.
1—W & P 20 Gal. Jack. Mixer 10 HP Motor.
1—W & P 2½ Gal. Jack Mixer 1½ HP Motor.
1—Day Kneader Mixer 1 Qt. ½ HP Motor.
1—Copper Jack. Kettle 250 Gallons.
1—Pfaudler Closed Jack Tank 500 Gals.
2—Horiz. Steel Tanks 15,000 Gallons.
4—Bronze Cent. Pumps to 2" and M.D.

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2—15,000 gal., vertical, ¼" steel, rivetted.
1—23,000 gal., horizontal, 5/16" steel, welded.
1—9,000 gal., horizontal, ⅜" steel, rivetted.
1—8,000 gal., horizontal, ½" steel, rivetted.
1—12,000 gal., horizontal, ½" steel, rivetted.
1—10,000 gal., square, ¼" steel, rivetted.
1—4,500 gal., square, ¼" steel, rivetted.
1—2,800 gal., rectangular, ¼" steel, rivetted.
1—2,000 gal., rectangular, ¼" steel, rivetted.
1—1,800 gal., rectangular, ¼" steel, rivetted.
1—1,250 gal., rectangular, ¼" steel, rivetted.

**EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY**
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## POSITIONS WANTED

**Synthetic drugs** organic chemist, Ph.D., resourceful, energetic, ample experience and up-to-date knowledge pharmaceutical chemistry and chemotherapy; patents, publications; available as consultant or research director. Have well-equipped laboratory New York City. OPD 649.

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**Development engineer** with excellent procurement facilities available for development and modernization work of oil and chemical processing plants. OPD 652.

**Research Chemist** — Products finishes, coatings, adhesives, plastics. Immediately available. Manhattan location or near. Very fine experience in development on every scale, laboratory, pilot, production. Excellent record with leading industrials. OPD 659.

**Production chemical engineer.** Industrial engineer. First-class experience, outstanding organizer and manager for department or small company. Background organic chemistry, plastics, color and varnish, but available any industry metropolitan area. OPD 660.

**Pharmaceutical Chemist** - Bacteriologist-M.S. Experienced ampul production biologics, pharmaceuticals, and antibiotics, meeting U.S.P., N.F. and F.D.A. specifications. Special endocrine experience. Desires position in charge ampul department. California preferred. Salary $6,000. Draft 4-F. OPD 661.

## SERVICES WANTED

**Spray drying** service needed. If you can evaporate for us 50,000-100,000 pounds per month, write OPD 653.

## FOR SALE

3—No. 600 De Laval Clarifiers.
2—4 x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryers.
1—5 x 4' Oliver Filter, wood drum.
2—(New) 24 x 48" Vibrating Screens.
4—Colloid Mills: 1 and 40 hp.
1—24" Mikro Pulverizer belt drive.
4—Lead Lined Tanks, 400-1000 gallons.
1—Buflovac 10 gal. jack. Autoclave.
6—(New) 36" Stoneware Vacuum Filters.
2—Lard Rolls: 4 x 9' single, 2 x 5' double.
1—40" Tolhurst copper basket Centrifugal.
2—(New) Triangle Filling Lines.
2—18" and 40" American s.s. Centrifugals.
4—Water Stills: 10, 25, 100 and 175 G.
8—3-roll Mills: 16x40, 12 x 30, 9x24, 5x12".

**What equipment have you for sale?**

**LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.**
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- Repair work done on all kinds of Chemical, Food and Processing machinery.
- Belt and inclined Conveyors to specifications.
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- Complete Machine Shop Facilities.

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48" DIA. C.I. RECTIFYING COLUMNS. Containing 24 bubble cap type plates, 6 caps per plate. Complete with coolers.
70" DIA. C.I. RECTIFYING COLUMNS. 30 bubble cap type plates with 13 caps per plate. Complete with coolers.
45" DIA. STAINLESS STEEL COLUMN containing 36 Bubble Cap Type Plates—saw little service. Drawings available.
8'4" to 10'9" STEEL COLUMN containing 10—8'4" dia. and 9—10'9" dia. Bubble Cap Type Plates. Drawings available.
48" DIA. EVERDUR COLUMN—Bubble Cap Type Plates. An exceptional value.
TANKS, COPPER, STEEL, BRASS, ALUMINUM, STAINLESS—Large stock.
AMMONIA COOLERS.
HAMMER MILL: Williams, Cap. 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. corn per hour.
3—JEFFREY SWING HAMMER SHREDDERS, type E, size 42" x 36" compl. with Westinghouse 100 H.P. motor, etc.
PUMPS—CENTRIFUGAL AND STEAM, all sizes. Bronze or Iron.
4—TANK SAND FILTER SYSTEM, each 3'0" dia. x 5'0" high, with fittings and "I" Beams.
TUBING & PIPE—Stainless, Brass, Aluminum, Copper.
YEAST CULTURE MACHINE—All Copper.
ACE OIL BURNER—excellent condition.
LAWRENCE TRIPLE EFFECT EVAPORATOR. Complete in one body.
9—COIL-TYPE VACUUM PANS: (Complete with Condensers, Catch-alls, etc.)
2—WORTHINGTON CONDENSERS—1,150 sq. ft. surface each—complete with Simplex Pumps. Others from 100 to 1,000 sq. ft. of surface.

SPECIAL . . . COCHRANE SURFACE TYPE DEAERATOR HEATER
Designed for 40 lb. Working Press. At fraction of original cost.

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# Botanical Drugs

*—Continued from page 60*

decrease in stocks since November was 15,033 bags. The New York Produce Exchange compiled the figures.

## Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, Jan. 17.—Little activity was reported this week in botanical drugs and spices. Almost all stocks were gone. No price changes were recorded. Ruling prices are:—

Calendula Flowers—Nominal at $2 per pound.

Marjoram—French type named at 45c. per pound in dried form.

Sage—Dalmation type containing less than 12 percent stems quoted at 80c. per pound for small lots. Leucophylla named at 55c. for small lots.

Savory—French type nominal at 90c. per pound in small lots.

Sweet Basil—Quoted at 90c. per pound in dried form.

Thyme—French type nominal at 90c. in dried and clean form.

# *Recent Imports*

**All matter under this head fully protected by copyright**

ARGOLS—833 bgs, United States Commercial Co

CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—103 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk

CARDAMOM—95 cs, 9,500 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co

CASEIN—4,000 bgs, 520,000 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
1,000 bgs, 110,000 lbs, Atterbury Bros
2,750 bgs, 363,000 lbs, Casein Co of America
508 bgs, 55,880 lbs, Continental Grain Co
500 bgs, 55,000 lbs, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co
920 bgs, 101,413 lbs, American & British Chemical Supplies
500 bgs, 55,116 lbs, Paul & Stein Bros
1,000 bgs, 110,237 lbs, Tupman, Thurlow Co, Inc
**860 bgs, 94,798 lbs, National Casein Sales Co**
**426 bgs, 46,958 lbs, Packing Products Co**
**500 bgs, 55,115 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp**
400 bgs, 52,000 lbs, Sheffield Farm Co, Inc
340 bgs, 44,200 lbs, Atkins Bros
**1,000 bgs, 110,000 lbs, First of Boston International**
1,000 bgs, 110,000 lbs, H S Cramer & Co
2,000 bgs, 220,000 lbs, Hercules Powder Co
900 bgs, 105,600 lbs, Carl Loeb & Rhoades Co

CASHEW KERNELS—600 cs, 30,000 lbs, John Leavit
11,000 cs, 550,000 lbs, W A Higgins & Co
2,000 cs, 100,000 lbs, National Nut Co
**12,000 cs, 600,000 lbs, T M Duche & Sons**
6,000 cs, 300,000 lbs, W A Camp & Co
**4,00 cs, 200,000 lbs, Braun Importing Co**
2,000 cs, 100,000 lbs, Wood & Selick
**300 cs, 15,000 lbs, Zenobia Nut Co**
4,000 cs, 200,000 lbs, Braun Importing Co
1,000 cs, 50,000 lbs, Bower & Co
500 cs, 25,000 lbs, Zaloom Co
1,000 cs, 50,000 lbs, Bazzini & Co
1,000 cs, 50,000 cs, Biddle Purchasing Co
100 cs, 5,000 lbs, W Hertte

CASTOR BEANS—6,760 bgs, 1,014,000 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
1,831 bgs, 274,650 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
**2,479 bgs, 371,850 lbs, Chase National Bank**
889 bgs, 133,350 lbs, National City Bank
3,000 bgs, 450,000 lbs, Brown Linseed Co
**3,000 bgs, 450,000 lbs, Irving National Bank**

COCOA BEANS—68,800 bgs, 13,760,000 lbs, United States Commercial Co

CORK, BOARDS—903 crts, Crown Cork & Seal Co
SHAVINGS—232 bls, 23,200 lbs, Armstrong Cork Co
145 bls, 14,500 lbs, Universal Transcontinental Corp
VIRGIN—3,439 bls, 343,900 lbs, Armstrong Cork Co
351 bls, 35,100 lbs, J Sennfelt
WASTE—914 bls, 91,400 lbs, Wicander & Co
2,964 bls, 296,400 lbs, Crown Cork & Seal Co
207 bls, 20,700 lbs, Universal Transcontinental Corp
68 bls, 6,800 lbs, Fred S Wilkins
7,880 bls, 788,000 lbs, Armstrong Cork Co
WOOD—303 bls, 30,300 lbs, J Sennfelt
2,221 bls, 22,200 lbs, Armstrong Cork Co

COTTONSEED MEAL—33,069 bgs, 3,306,900 lbs, Ashcraft, Wilkinson Co
11,340 bgs, 1,134,000 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co

CUTTLEFISH BONE—5 cs, H S Dorf & Co
6 cs, J Victori & Co

FIRE CLAY—300 bgs, Eagle Pencil Co

GUM, COPAL—1,498 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling
1,300 bgs, O G Innes Corp
900 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
500 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co
600 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co
180 bgs, Geo Lincks
557 bgs, O G Innes Corp
638 bgs, H W Peabody & Co
100 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
3,000 bgs, United States Industrial Chemical Co

HAIR, CATTLE TAIL—3 bls, First National Bank
HORSE TAIL—20 cs, Samuel Zeitlin & Son

MEDICINAL PREPS—50 cs, E Fougera & Co
54 cs, D C Andrews & Co
3 cs, Lloyd Brazil
20 cs

MENTHOL—50 cs, Vick Chemical Co

MICA—10 cs, United States Commercial Co

MINERAL, CRUDE—51 dms, African Metal Corp

OIL, CASTOR—700 dms, United States Commercial Co
CITRONELLA—2 dms, Irving Trust Co
COD—50 bbls, Philadelphia National Bank
LEMONGRASS—28 dms, Volkart Bros
8 dms, Geo Lueders & Co
24 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
16 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
12 dms
PALM—1,246 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
SASSAFRAS—40 dms, Irving Herman
20 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
8 dms, Otto Gerdau Co
6 dms, Orbis Product Co
**20 dms, Trubek Laboratories**

PAPRIKA—50 bgs, 7,000 lbs, R T French Co
5 bgs, 700 lbs, Archibald & Kendall
50 bgs, 7,000 lbs, Jacob Raphael & Son
50 bgs, 7,000 lbs, J Navarro
50 bgs, 7,000 lbs, Levy & Levis

TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,666 bgs, 233,240 lbs, United States Commercial Co

TIMBO POWDER—100 bls, United States Commercial Co

TUCUM KERNELS—400 bgs, 40,000 lbs, National City Bank

WAX, BEES—1,900 blocks, Wessel, Duval & Co
143 blocks, Innis, Speiden & Co
1'0 blocks, Paul & Stein Bros
150 bgs, Bank of the Manhattan
80 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co
CARNAUBA—120 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co

## R.B. Little Feted

Robert B. Little, who recently was appointed general sales manager for the Davol Rubber Company, Chicago, was the guest of honor at a luncheon attended by his friends in the drug and chemical industry.

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# Index to Advertisements


### A

Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp.. 45
Allison, Wm. M., & Co..... 66
Amcon Trading Corp..... 48
Amecco Chemicals, Inc..... 44
American Colloid Co..... 43
American Dyewood Co..... 46
Andresen, J. C..... 62
Ansul Chemical Co..... 38
Apex Chemical Co., Inc..... 56
Aromatic Products, Inc..... 62
Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co..... 52

### B

Baker, J. T., Chemical Co..... 1
Ballou, Edward C., Co..... 46
Barcan, Irving, Co..... 65
Barclay Chemical Co..... 56
Barium & Chemicals, Inc..... 36
Barium Reduction Corp..... 35
Barnett Laboratories..... 52
Barrett Division.....40, 49
Bay Chemical Co., Inc..... 34
Beacon Company..... 43
Bemis Bro. Bag Co..... 15
Berk, F. W., & Co., Inc..... 51
Brill Equipment Co..... 65
Brode Corp., The..... 48
Bromund, E. A., Company..... 48
Bush Aromatics, Inc..... 62
Bush, W. J., & Co., Inc..... 61

### C

Calco Chemical Division..... 14
Calif. Fruit Growers Exchange, Products Dept..... 22
Calo, John H., Co..... 48
Chemical & Process Machinery Co.... 65
Chemical Products Corp..... 39
Chemical Sales Corp..... 68
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc..... 68
Church & Dwight Co., Inc..... 35
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co..... 54
Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc. 67
Consolidated Products Co., Inc..... 64
Cooper, T. G., & Company..... 48
Cortizas, M., & Company..... 66

### D

Darling & Co..... 63
Demsee Associates..... 38
Devold, Peder, Oil Co., Inc..... 55
Diamond Alkali Co..... 37
Dickerson Company..... 49
Diehl, Wm., & Co..... 47
Distillation Products, Inc..... 68
Dodge & Olcott Co..... 62
Donner-Hanna Coke Corp..... 56
Douglass Sulphur Co..... 38
Dow Chemical Co..... 12
Dreyer, P. R., Inc..... 61
Duane Chemical Machinery Corp..... 65
Duff Chemical Co., Inc..... 36
Dunkel, Paul A., & Co., Inc..... 66
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc. 1

### E

Edwal Laboratories..... 52
Emery Industries, Inc..... 47
Emsco Equipment Co..... 65

### F

Faesy & Besthoff, Inc..... 35
Firmenich & Co..... 62
First Machinery Corp..... 64
Fisher Chemical Co..... 54
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc..... 61
Frank-Vliet Co., Inc..... 66
Franks Chemical Products Co..... 43
Fries & Fries, Inc..... 54
Fritzsche Bros., Inc..... 61

### G

Gartenberg, H., & Co., Inc..... 57
General Amer. Transportation Corp.. 24
General Drug Co..... 23
General Magnesite & Magnesia Co... 34
Gesell, R., Inc..... 54
Golwynne Chemicals Corp..... 13
Gray, William S., & Co..... 1
Greeff, R. W., & Co..... 54
Gross, A., & Co..... 48

### H

Harco Chemical Corp..... 54
Hardesty, W. C., Co..... 47
Harshaw Chemical Co..... 19
Heyden Chemical Corp..... 54
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc..... 30
Hopkins, J. L., & Co..... 59
Horn, Jefferys, & Co..... 44
Huisking, Chas. L., & Co., Inc..... 55
Hunt Chemical Works, Inc..... 39
Hunzikers, Inc..... 66
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc..... 61

### I

Inland Alkaloid Company..... 55
Inland Steel Container Co..... 39
International Minerals & Chemical Corp..... 52
Irvington Smelting & Refining Works. 38

### K

Kachurin Drug Co..... 59
Kellys, John (London), Ltd..... 66
Kentucky Color & Chemical Co., Inc.. 44
Kessler Chemical Co., Inc..... 51
Koppers Co..... 41

### L

Lamon Chemical Corp..... 52
Lawson, W. B., Inc..... 34
Leghorn Trading Co., Inc..... 52
Lemke, B. L., Co..... 56
Lever Brothers Company..... 52
Loeb Equipment Supply Co..... 65

### M

Machinery & Equipment Corp..... 65
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc..... 61
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works..... 53
Marine Magnesium Products Corp.... 44
May & Baker (Canada), Ltd..... 56
McKesson & Robbins, Inc..... 6
Merchants Chemical Co..... 38
Merck & Co., Inc..... 8
Metasap Chemical Co..... 45
Michigan Chemical Corp..... 39
Moesch, Walter, & Co..... 46
Monsanto Chemical Co..... 50
Munn, W. A., & Co..... 56
Mutual Chemical Co. of America.... 57

### N

National Can Corporation.....16, 17
Natural Products Refining Co..... 57
Naylee Chemical Co..... 36
Neuberg, William D., Co..... 11
Neville Company..... 68
New England Collapsible Tube Co.... 20
New Jersey Zinc Company..... 31
Niagara Alkali Company..... 26
Niagara Chlorine Products Co..... 57

### O

Ohio-Apex, Inc..... 46
Oil States Petroleum Co., Inc..... 63
Oldbury Electro-Chemical Co..... 36
Old Dutch Mustard Co..... 66
Oreland Equipment Co..... 65
Osborn, C. J., Co..... 39

### P

Pacific Coast Borax Co..... 1
Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp..... 43
Paramet Corporation..... 45
Parker, Herbert H..... 66
Parsons, M. W..... 43
Peek & Velsor, Inc..... 60
Penick, S. B., & Co..... 58
Pennsylvania Industrial Chem. Corp.. 43
Pennsylvania Refining Corp..... 63
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co..... 21
Petroleum Specialties, Inc..... 48
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc..... 52
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc..... 33
Pittsberg Chemical Co..... 36
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Columbia Chemical Division..... 25
Prentiss, R. J., & Co., Inc..... 60
Prior Chemical Corp..... 1
Procter & Gamble.....47, 52

### R

Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc..... 35
Reichard-Coulston, Inc..... 43
Republic Steel Corp..... 41
Republic Textile Equipment Co..... 65
Rosenthal, H. H., Co..... 68
Rufert Chemical Co..... 13

### S

Santonine Co. of America..... 55
Scandinavian Oil Co..... 57
Schwab Brothers Corp..... 43
Sergeant, E. M., Pulp & Chemical Co. 36
Sharples Chemicals, Inc..... 1
Shepard Chemical Corp..... 68
Sherwood Refining Corp., Inc..... 62
Silmo Chemical Corp..... 54
Smith, George F..... 38
Smith, J. Lee, & Co., Inc..... 46
Smith, Kline & French Labs..... 55
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc..... 45
Solvay Sales Corp..... 27
Sonneborn, L., Sons, Inc..... 68
Standard Brands, Inc..... 2
Standard Drug Co., Inc..... 56
Standard Ultramarine Co..... 44
Stauffer Chemical Co..... 38
Stein Equipment Co..... 65
Synthetic Products Co..... 42

### T

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc..... 49
Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co..... 34
Thurston & Braidich..... 66
Titanium Alloy Mfg. Co..... 29
Titanium Pigment Corp..... 28
Turner, Joseph, & Co..... 35

### U

Ultra Pean Refining Co..... 63
U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc..... 42

### V

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc..... 62
Van Pels, Max..... 52
Victor Chemical Works..... 36
Virginia Smelting Co..... 36

### W

Wilson Carbon Co..... 44
Wilson-Martin Div..... 47
Woburn Chemical Corp. (N. J.)..... 43
Wood Ridge Division..... 51
Wyandotte Chemicals Corp..... 18

### Z

Zink & Triest Co..... 66
Zinsser & Co., Inc..... 38




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